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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1903.

No. 14.—Whereas the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has, in accordance with the Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, and amended by Notification No. 33, dated the 23rd December, 1902, recommended Mr. E. Cable, President of the said Chamber, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said Mr. E. Cable to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1903.

No. 2528.—The Governor General in Council, with the previous sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1324, dated the 2nd May 1902, for the words "Order of Merit" the words "Indian Order of Merit," and for the rules published therewith the following rules shall be substituted:

Rules for admission to the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit.

1. The "Indian Order of Merit" (Civil Division) consists of three classes, and is conferred on Natives of India, whether servants of Government or not, as a reward for personal bravery shown in aid or support of the public authority or safety. The insignia are, for the first class, gold; for the second, silver with a gold wreath; and for the third, silver only; to be worn on the left breast, pendant from a dark-red ribbon with blue edges.

2. Admission to the third class is obtained by any conspicuous act of individual gallantry; admission to the second class can be obtained only by members of the first class, and for a similar act of gallantry; and, in like manner, the Order of the first class is conferred only on members of the second class. In recommending persons for admission to the Order, the act of gallantry must be particularly specified, and the statements of eye-witnesses to the deed must be attached. It is of the highest importance, maintaining the value and prestige of the Order, that the greatest discretion shall be exercised in submitting recommendations; as it is very desirable that the distinction should be granted for conduct which can clearly be defined as an act of conspicuous gallantry.

3. Admission to each class of the Order rests with the Government of India, and, when the act of gallantry has taken place in India, recommendations for admission will be forwarded for submission to the Government of India, in the case of officers through the District Officers to the Local Government, and in the case of natives and soldiers through the usual military channels.

4. A record in each case of the particular act of gallantry for which the Order has been conferred is kept in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; and a certificate signed by him, declaring the grant of the Order, shall be given to each individual on his admission to, or advancement in, it.

5. District Officers are required to report immediately to the Local Government any communication to the Government of India in the Home Department, any death amongst individuals admitted to the Order which may occur previous to the conferring of the decoration.

6. The following are the rules for the disposal of the insignia of the Civil Division of the "Indian Order of Merit" on the decease or promotion of members:

In cases of advancement to a superior class of the Civil Division of the "Indian Order of Merit," the inferior badge is to be forwarded, through the prescribed channel, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, Calcutta. The insignia of the Order are, however, allowed to remain in the possession of the family of a deceased member.

7. Whenever a servant of the Government, being a member of the Order, is dismissed from the service, and whenever any member of the Order is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Order, a full report of the circumstances shall be transmitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, together with an expression of the Local Government's opinion; and it shall, thereupon, be open to the Government of India to direct the dismissal of any such member from the Order and to require the surrender of his decoration.

8. As a rule the conferment of the Indian Order of Merit in the Civil Division will not be accompanied by any grant of money; but the Government of India reserve the right of making such a grant, in addition to conferring the Order, in special cases.

The 3rd July, 1903.

No. 2562.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "nothing in these rules shall apply to the packing or transport" in the third paragraph of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, as amended by the like Notification No. 2759, dated the 11th September 1902, the words "nothing in these rules shall apply to the packing, transport or importation" shall be substituted.

MEDICAL.

The 2nd July, 1903.

No. 825.—The services of Colonel T. J. H. Wilkins, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 30th June 1903.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 30th June, 1903.

No. 1080.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam in the Trichinopoly District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kunbhahishhekam festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Trichinopoly Fort, Trichinopoly Junction, Clarke's Bridge, Tiruverumbur, Elamanur and Murungappettai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 17th July 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Kunbhahishhekam festival at Srirangam.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st July, 1903.

No. 1156.—In the Home Department Notification No. 966, dated the 25th May 1903, granting Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wapshare, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, privilege leave for twenty-six days with leave out of India on medical certificate for five months and ten days continuation, *for "7th May" read "3rd May"*.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd July, 1903.

No. 265.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following papers, namely:

Extract, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 28-Public (Ecclesiastical), dated India Office, London, the 6th March 1903;

Letters Patent creating the Bishopric of Nagpur and appointing the Revd. Eyre Chatterton, D.D., to be the Bishop of Nagpur; and

Notarial Act evidencing his consecration to be a Bishop.

No. 28-Public (Ecclesiastical), dated India Office, London, the 6th March 1903.

From—The RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, G.C.S.I., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, a copy of the Letters Patent* constituting the new Bishopric of Nagpur, and appointing the Revd. Eyre Chatterton, D.D., to be its first Bishop.

* 6th February 1903.

* * * * *

3. I have also to inform you that the Revd. Eyre Chatterton has been appointed a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, with effect from the date of his arrival at Nagpur after his consecration.

* * * * *

Letters Patent appointing the Reverend Eyre Chatterton, D.D., Bishop of Nagpur

Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to erect a Bishop's See in that part of the territories of India known as the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions of the Central Provinces, Now known that by Our Royal will and pleasure We do by these presents erect, found, ordain, and constitute all that part of Our said territories known as the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions of the Central Provinces, to be a Bishop's See or Diocese, and to be called henceforth the Bishopric of Nagpur, saving nevertheless to Us and to Our successors the power of altering from time to time the limits of the said Diocese, and the jurisdiction of the Bishop thereof. And to the end that this Our intention may be carried into due effect We having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence, of Our true and well-beloved Eyre Chatterton, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint him to be Bishop of the said Bishopric of Nagpur, and do order and ordain that he shall henceforth be called by the name, style, and title, of Bishop of Nagpur. And we do by these presents give and grant to the said Eyre Chatterton, Bishop of Nagpur and his successors, full power and authority to confer the orders of Deacon and Priest, confirm those who are baptized and come to the years of discretion, and to do and perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop, such Bishop and his successors having been first ordained and consecrated according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of England, and also by himself or themselves, or by his or the Commissaries, to be by him or them constituted and appointed, to exercise spiritual jurisdiction in and throughout the said Bishopric and Diocese of Nagpur. And We do hereby grant and declare that the said Bishop of Nagpur and his successors may found and constitute an Archdeaconry within the said Bishopric of Nagpur, and may appoint a fit and proper person, being a Chaplain on one of Our Ecclesiastical Establishments in India of not less than two years standing, to be Archdeacon of the said Archdeaconry, provided always that the said Archdeacon shall exercise such jurisdiction only as shall lawfully be committed to him by the said Bishop and his successors. And that the said Bishop and his successors, may at from time to time nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be a Registrar of the said Bishopric of Nagpur. Moreover, We will and grant by these presents that the said Bishop be a body corporate, and We do ordain, make, and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter known by the name of Bishop of Nagpur, and that he and his successors by the name aforesaid shall be able and capable in the law and have full power to purchase, have, hold, take, and enjoy such manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities and hereditaments of what nature or kind so ever in fee and in perpetuity, or for term of life or years, and all manner of goods, chattels, and things personal whatsoever, and that the said Bishop and his successors by and under the name or title aforesaid may prosecute, claim, plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered in all manner of Courts of Us and Our successors and elsewhere in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs, and demands, as well spiritual as temporal, and in all other things, causes, and matters whatsoever, and that he and his successors shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal, and that the said seal from time to time at his and their will and pleasure may break, change, alter, or make new as to him or them shall seem expedient. Moreover We will and ordain by these presents that the Bishop of the said Bishopric of Nagpur and his successors shall be subject and subordinate to the See of Calcutta and to the Bishop thereof for the time being in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the Province of Canterbury in Our Realm of England is under the authority of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury and the Archbishop thereof. And to the end that all the matters and things aforesaid may have their due effect We do hereby signify to the Most Reverend Father in God Randall Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan that we have erected and founded the aforesaid Bishopric of Nagpur and have nominated Our beloved Eyre Chatterton to the said Bishopric and have appointed him the Bishop thereof requiring and by the faith and love whereby he is bound to Us commanding him the said Archbishop to consecrate the aforesaid Eyre Chatterton Bishop of Nagpur in manner accustomed and diligently to do and perform all other behalf appertaining to his office in the behalf with effect. In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the sixth day of February in the third year of Our reign.

By Warrant under the King's Sign Manual.

MUIR MACKENZIE.

Notarial Act.

ON WEDNESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March being the Feast of the Annunciation the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and three in the first year of the Titulation of the Right Reverend Father in God REGINALD STEPHEN by Divine permission Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul's at Calcutta the said Right Reverend Father in God REGINALD STEPHEN by virtue and authority of Letters Patent from His Most Gracious Majesty Sovereign EDWARD THE SEVENTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of

Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India and dated at Westminster the sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and three in the third year of His Majesty's reign to the Most Reverend Father in God RANDALL THOMAS by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan commanding him the said Archbishop to consecrate the Reverend EYRE CHATTERTON Bishop of the See of Nagpur in manner accustomed and by virtue of a Commission dated at Lambeth and bearing date the Twelfth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and three from the said Most Reverend Randall Thomas by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to the Most Reverend Father in God REGINALD STEPHEN by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan, the Right Reverend Father in God JAMES by Divine permission Bishop of Bombay, the Right Reverend Father in God ALFRED by Divine permission Bishop of Madras, the Right Reverend Father in God GEORGE ALFRED by Divine permission Bishop of Lahore, the Right Reverend EDWARD NOEL HODGES, Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, the Right Reverend JABEZ CORNELIUS WHITLEY, Bishop in Chota Nagpur, and the Right Reverend SAMUEL MORLEY, Bishop in Tinnevely, authorising and charging them or any three or more of them to perform as soon as circumstances would permit all requisite ceremonies for the consecration of the said EYRE CHATTERTON Clerk in Holy Orders to the degree and dignity of a Bishop, did, assisted by the said Right Reverend Father in God ALFRED, Bishop of Lucknow, and the Right Reverend Jabez Cornelius Whitley, Bishop in Chota Nagpur consecrate the said Reverend Eyre Chatterton to be a Bishop, he having at the appointed time of the said consecration taken the oath of due obedience to the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta and his successors the rites circumstances and ceremonies anciently used in the Church of England being observed and applied according to the form and manner prescribed in the book entitled the form and manner of making and consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons in the presence of amongst others the Honourable Mr. John Prescott Hewett Companion of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire, Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable Mr. Richard Townsend Greer, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta and a member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal there being then and there also present the Venerable ARTHUR KITCHIN, Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Reverend Herbert Octavius Moore, Chaplain to the Metropolitan, the Reverend William Arthur Grant Luckman, Senior Chaplain of Saint Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the Reverend George Ernest Morris Tonge, Chaplain to the Bishop of Nagpur and Arthur Mountjoy Dunne, Esq., Barrister-at-Law and Registrar of the Diocese and many of the Clergy and Laity in great numbers then and there assembled.

AND after the said ceremonies had been concluded the Right Reverend Father in God Reginald Stephen, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, the Right Reverend Father in God Alfred, Bishop of Lucknow, and the Right Reverend Jabez Cornelius Whitley, Bishop in Chota Nagpur, having repaired to the vestry of the said Cathedral Church did then and there execute and sign a writing in the terms following:

"WE the undersigned Reginald Stephen by Divine permission Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, Alfred, by Divine permission Bishop of Lucknow and Jabez Cornelius Whitley, Bishop and Bishop's Commissary in Chota Nagpur being this day under a Commission issued by the Most Reverend RANDALL THOMAS by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, bearing date the twelfth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and three, consecrated Our beloved in Christ the Right Reverend EYRE CHATTERTON, D.D., to be Bishop in the See of Nagpur in India do declare that in so consecrating him we have done so with the understanding and intention which we believe to be the understanding and intention of the Government of India, and of the Bishops of this province of India and Ceylon, that he should exercise episcopal functions not only in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions of the Central Provinces set forth and defined as the Diocese of the See of Nagpur in and by the Letters Patent constituting the said See, but also in the Saugar and Nerbudda Divisions of the Central Provinces, and also in the Berars and in all stations in Central India excepting Nimach, and in all stations in Rajputana, excepting Mount Abu, as specified in schedules B, C to the letter of the Chaplain to the Metropolitan, the Reverend H. D. Moore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 880, dated 23rd August 1902.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF We have set our hands dated this twenty-fifth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and three."

R. S., Calcutta.

A., Lucknow.

J. C. WHITLEY,

Bishop.

All of which I attest.

A. M. DUNNE.

No. 266.—The Governor General in Council hereby notifies for general information that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon has issued a Commission to the Right Reverend Eyre Chatterton, D.D., Bishop of Nagpur, to act as his Commissary in the exercise of episcopal functions, in that portion of the Diocese of Calcutta, known as the Saugur and Nerbudda Divisions of the Central Provinces, which has not already been transferred to the Diocese of Nagpur which consists of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions in the said Provinces.

No. 267.—The Right Reverend Eyre Chatterton, D.D., Bishop of Nagpur, arrived at Nagpur on the 3rd April 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

NOTIFICATION.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1903.

No. 2286—68-6.—The following draft of Rules which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), is published, as required by the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 4th day of October 1903; and any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901. (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for application to all coal mines in British India.

I.—SINGLE SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

Rule 1.—(a) The owner, agent, or manager of a mine shall not employ any person in the mine, or permit any person to be in the mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless there are at least two shafts or outlets with which every seam for the time being at work shall have a communication, so that such shafts or outlets shall afford separate means of ingress and egress available to the persons employed in every such seam.

(b) Proper arrangements shall be made for persons to descend to and ascend from the mine at each of such shafts or outlets. If apparatus is necessary, it shall be kept at the works belonging to the mine, and shall be constantly available for use.

(c) Such shafts or outlets shall not at any point be nearer to one another than 45 feet and each shall be connected with the other by means of a communication not less than 4 feet high and 4 feet wide.

(d) The foregoing provisions of this rule with respect to shafts and outlets shall not apply—

(i) while a shaft is being sunk or an outlet being made;

(ii) to any working for the purpose of making a communication between two more shafts or outlets;

(iii) to any working for the sole purpose of searching for or proving mineral;

so long as not more than 40 persons are employed below ground at any one time in the whole of the different seams in connection with a single shaft or outlet.

(e) In cases where there are special difficulties which make compliance with the foregoing provisions of this rule not reasonably practicable, the mine may be exempt therefrom by the Local Government, subject to such conditions as it may think fit impose.

(f) So much of this rule as requires two shafts or outlets to be separated by distance of not less than 45 feet shall not apply to any shafts sunk or commenced to be sunk before this rule comes into force.

II.—RAISING AND LOWERING PERSONS.

Rule 2.—In every mine which is usually entered by means of machinery the following provisions shall have effect, namely:

- (a) A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane, except for the short coupling chain attached to a cage, skip, bucket or tub.
- (b) There shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake or brakes, and a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing, to the person who works the machine, the position of the cage, skip, bucket or tub in the shaft; and, if the drum is not on the crank shaft, there shall be an adequate brake on the drum shaft:
Provided that in the case of a shaft not over 100 feet deep or of a shaft in course of sinking so much of this rule as requires an indicator shall not apply.
- (c) Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in every working shaft, shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead, except in a shaft not exceeding 100 feet in depth where buckets are used for winding, or in a shaft in course of sinking, or where persons are employed at work in a shaft.
- (d) Every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing mineral, or for lowering or raising persons, shall, if exceeding 100 feet in depth, be provided with proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft, and from every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft, to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft and to every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft.
- (e) Every working shaft (except a shaft in course of sinking) used for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 75 feet in depth, be provided with guides.
- (f) There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges or horns or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum, and there shall be at least two turns of the rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket or tub is at the bottom of the shaft. After any stoppage of winding for more than two hours, the cage, skip, bucket or tub shall, before any person is allowed to ride therein, be run a complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft at least once, to ensure that everything is in good working order.
- (g) A competent person or persons appointed by the owner, agent, or manager for the purpose shall, once at least in every 24 hours, examine the state of the external parts of the machinery and of the head-gear, ropes, chains, and other similar appliances of the mine which are in actual use both above ground and below ground, and shall, once at least in every week, examine the state of the shafts by which persons ascend or descend and the state of the guides and the conductors in the shafts, and shall write or cause to be written a true report of the result of such examination; and every such report shall be recorded without delay in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

III.—ROADS AND WORKING PLACES.

Rule 3.—The roofs and sides of all travelling roads and working places shall be made and kept secure.

Rule 4.—(a) Every part of a mine in or through which any person has to work or pass, shall be inspected at least once during every twenty-four hours by a competent person or persons appointed by the owner, agent, or manager for the purpose of ascertaining the condition thereof so far as the presence of gas, ventilation, roof, sides, and general safety are concerned:

Provided that when a mine has not been worked for more than twenty-four hours, the inspection shall be made within two hours before any workman is allowed to pass a station or stations appointed by the manager at the entrance to the mine or different parts of the mine, as the case may require.

(b) Every person who makes such inspection shall write or cause to be written a true report of the result of such inspection either during or at the close of such twenty-four hours, and every such report shall be recorded without delay in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the inspection.

Rule 5.—If at any time it is found by the person for the time being in charge of a mine or any part thereof that, by reason of inflammable gases prevailing in the mine or part, or of any cause whatever, the mine or part is dangerous, every workman shall be withdrawn from the mine or part, and a competent person appointed for the purpose shall inspect the mine or part, and, if the danger arises from inflammable gas, shall do so with a locked safety-lamp, and in every case shall make a true report of the condition of the mine or part; and no workman shall, except in so far as is necessary for enquiring into the cause of danger, or for the removal thereof, or for exploration, be re-admitted into the mine or part, until the same is stated by the person appointed as aforesaid not to be dangerous. Every such report shall be recorded without delay in a pagged book, which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be dated and signed by the person who made the inspection.

Rule 6.—Where a place is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water, the working approaching that place shall not at any point within 100 feet thereof exceed 8 feet in width or height, and there shall be constantly kept at a sufficient distance, not being less than 10 feet in advance, at least one bore-hole near the centre of the working, and sufficient bore-holes on each side, and, where necessary, above or below.

Rule 7.—Every entrance to any place, which is not in actual use or course of working and extension, shall be properly fenced across the whole width of the entrance, so as to prevent persons inadvertently entering the same.

Rule 8.—Every underground plane on which persons travel and which is self-acting or worked by an engine, shall be provided (if exceeding 100 feet in length) with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the stopping places and the ends of the plane, and shall be provided in every case with sufficient manholes for places of refuge, occurring at intervals of not more than 60 feet, and being not less than 5 feet high, 3 feet 3 inches wide, and 2 feet deep.

IV.—PLANS.

Rule 9.—The owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall keep in the office at the mine an accurate plan of the workings of the mine, on a scale not smaller than 200 feet to the inch, showing the workings up to a date not more than six months previously. It shall also show the shaft openings, and all those important surface marks within the boundaries, such as railways, which lie within 600 feet of any part of the mine workings, also the general direction and rate of dip of the strata, together with a statement of the depth of each shaft and a section of the seam or seams being worked:

Provided that the owner, agent, or manager of a mine worked in the open and not under cover shall be exempt from the necessity of keeping such plans, unless required to do so by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Rule 10.—The owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall, at any time on the request of the Chief Inspector of Mines or of any Inspector of Mines, produce to him at the office at the mine such plan and section, and also, on the like request, mark on such plan and section the then state of the workings of the mine; and the Chief Inspector or Inspector shall be entitled to examine the plan and the section, and for official purposes to make or have a copy made of any part thereof respectively.

Rule 11.—If the owner, agent, or manager of a mine fails to keep, or wilfully refuses to produce or allow to be examined, the plan and section aforesaid, or wilfully withholds any portion thereof, or wilfully refuses on request to mark thereon the state of the workings of the mine, or conceals any part of these workings, or produces any imperfect or inaccurate plan or section, he shall (unless he shews that he was ignorant of the concealment, imperfection or inaccuracy) be guilty of an offence against these rules.

Rule 12.—When a mine or seam is abandoned or has been discontinued for more than a year, the owner of the mine or seam shall, at the time of its abandonment, or within three months after the end of a year after discontinuance, send to the Chief Inspector of Mines the plan and sections which have been made for the mine or seam in compliance with these rules and showing the nearest surface boundaries in relation to the underground workings, or a true and accurate copy of the same; but no person except an Inspector of Mines shall be entitled, without the consent of the owner of the mine or seam, to see the plan when so sent until after the expiration of twelve years from the time of the abandonment.

V.—EXPLOSIVES.

Rule 13.—No explosive substance shall be used in a mine otherwise than below ground and under the following conditions, namely:

- (a) It shall not be stored in the mine.
- (b) It shall not be taken into the mine except in secure cases or canisters, containing not more than five pounds, each, and a workman shall not have in use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or canisters.
- (c) In the process of charging or stemming for blasting, no person shall use or have in his possession any iron or steel pricker, scraper, tamping-rod, or stemmer, and only clay or other non-inflammable substances shall be used for tamping or stemming.

- (d) When a hole has been charged, the explosive shall not be unrammed, and no hole shall be bored at a distance of less than 12 inches from any hole where a charge has missed fire.
- (e) No detonator shall be carried or kept in the same case or canister with any other explosive material, or inserted into the priming cartridge until immediately before it is used.
- (f) No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole of insufficient size.
- (g) In any place which is dry and dusty, or in which the use of a locked safety-lamp is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules, no shot shall be fired, except by and under the direction of a competent person appointed by the manager of the mine.

VI.—VENTILATION AND LIGHTING.

Rule 14.—An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to dilute and render harmless noxious gases and clear away smoke, to such an extent that the working places of the shafts, levels, and workings of the mine, and the travelling roads to and from these working places shall be in a fit state for working and passing therein.

Rule 15.—No lamp or light other than a locked safety-lamp shall be allowed or used—

- (a) in any place in a mine in which there is or is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous; or
- (b) in any working approaching near a place in which there is likely to be an accumulation of inflammable gas;

and when it is necessary to work the coal in any part of a ventilating district with safety-lamps, it shall not be allowable to work the coal with naked lights in another part of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are being used and the return airway.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the expression "ventilating district" means such part of a seam as has an independent intake commencing from a main intake air course, and an independent return airway terminating at a main return air course.

Rule 16.—Whenever safety-lamps are used, they shall be so constructed that they may be carried with safety against the air current ordinarily prevailing in the mine.

Rule 17.—In any mine or part of a mine in which the use of safety-lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:

- (a) A competent person shall be appointed by the manager to clean, trim, examine, and securely lock all such lamps before they are taken into the workings for use, and such lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found to be in safe working order and securely locked.
- (b) No safety-lamp shall be unlocked except at the appointed lamp station, or for the purpose of firing a shot.
- (c) No person, unless he has been authorised in writing by the manager either for the purpose of examining safety-lamps or for the purpose of firing shots, shall have in his possession any contrivance for opening the lock of a safety-lamp.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule the term manager includes an under-manager and any person for the time being carrying on the duties of the manager.

- (d) No person shall have in his possession any unlocked safety-lamp, naked light, match, smoking apparatus or apparatus of any kind for striking a light, except within a completely closed chamber attached to the fuse of the shot.

Rule 18.—Where the use of safety-lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules, the position of the lamp stations for lighting or relighting the lamps shall not be in the return air.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rule 19.—Every side entrance to a mine from the surface and the top, and all entrances between the top and the bottom including the sump (if any) of every working, ventilating, or pumping shaft, shall be properly fenced: but this shall not be taken to forbid the temporary removal of the fence for the purpose of repairs or other operations, if proper precautions are used. Shafts temporarily or permanently out of use shall be properly fenced.

Rule 20.—Every fly wheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of the machinery used in or about a mine shall be kept securely fenced.

Rule 21.—Where no enactment for the regulation and inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers is for the time being in force, every steam-boiler, whether separate or one of range, shall have attached to it a proper safety-valve, and also a proper steam-gauge and water-gauge to show respectively the pressure of steam and the height of water in each boiler.

Rule 22.—Ambulances or stretchers with splints and bandages shall be kept ready at hand in a convenient place and in good and serviceable order at every mine.

Rule 23.—Copies of all rules made under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, shall be kept at every mine, and shall be produced at any time on the request of an Inspector of Mines.

Rule 24.—Where the natural strata are not safe, every working or pumping shaft shall be securely cased, lined, or otherwise made secure.

Rule 25.—If in any mine the winding apparatus is not provided with some automatic contrivance to prevent over-winding, then the cage, skip, bucket, or tub shall not, when persons are being raised in it, be wound up at a speed exceeding three miles an hour after it has reached a point in the shaft to be fixed by the special rules made for the mine under section 21 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901.

Rule 26.—Where any person required by these rules, or by any special rule made under section 21 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, to make any report is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written for him, and shall have it read over to him, and shall attach his thumb-mark to it. The person writing the report shall also sign his name at the end, together with a statement that it has been read over to the person for whom it was written.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1903.

No. 3093-I.B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Act, as so applied, all British Officers in regimental employ, members of Volunteer Corps, Staff Sergeants and Warrant Officers of British units of the Army, including such as are instructors of Volunteer Corps, in respect of single barrel rifles of .303 bore used or intended to be used by them for match-shooting purposes, subject to the following conditions, namely:

- (a) that only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any individual hereby exempted,
- (b) that the rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards,
- (c) that the rifle shall become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner may, for the time being, belong,
- (d) that the owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which he belongs, to the effect that the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment, and
- (e) that this exemption shall cease to have effect on the owner leaving regimental employ permanently or the Volunteer force, as the case may be: provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him.

No. 3094-I.B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "revolvers manufactured out of India" be substituted for the words "revolvers of European manufacture" in the clause inserted by the notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2842-I.B., dated the 11th July, 1902, in the conditions printed on the back of forms IV to IX of the licenses prescribed by the like notification No. 1878-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, as amended by subsequent notifications.

No. 3097-I.B.—Captain J. C. D. Pinney, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on leave of Captain D. H. Cameron, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.****CUSTOMS.***Simla, the 3rd July, 1903.*

No. 3011-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from customs duty, memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.*The 3rd July, 1903.*

No. 4027-P.—Mr. C. E. Crawley, Officiating Accountant General, Madras, is, with effect from the 25th of June 1903, granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days and furlough without medical certificate for one year, ten months and three days in continuation.

Mr. W. S. Adie, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to act temporarily as Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 25th of June 1903.

Mr. J. C. Mitra, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 25th of June 1903.

Mr. U. L. Majumdar is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 25th of June 1903.

Mr. C. F. Cowie is posted temporarily as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 12th of June 1903.

E. N. BAKER,*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Simla, the 3rd July, 1903.***APPOINTMENTS.****INDIAN ARMY.**

No. 660.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Jack St. Aubyn King, 3rd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 1st Brahman Infantry. Dated 4th June 1903.

Ralph Edwin Hotchkin Griffith, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment; squadron officer, 1st Madras Lancers. Dated 1st April 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Pendarves Christopher Foll Gibson, 4th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; officiating Double Company officer, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 27th April 1903.

Leonard Forbes, 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry; Double Company officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry. Dated 4th June 1903.

Arthur Forbes, 1st Battalion, West India Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 28th Bombay Pioneers. Dated 25th May 1903.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 661.—Major W. D. Thomson, 1st Bengal Lancers, officiating Judge Advocate-General in India, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Colonel E. Balie, retired. Dated 10th June 1903.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 662.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. G. Cardew, 2nd Deputy Secretary, is granted a further extension of his tenure of appointment from the 7th July 1903 to the 1st April 1904.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 663.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain H. W. Bowen, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 9th December 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

47th Sikh Infantry.

No. 664.—Jemadar Thakur Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 692 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 17th March 1901.

No. 665.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :

and Battalion, Moplah Rifles.

Kunji Ali to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 666.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 5th June 1903, page 3578.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 5th June, 1903:

STAFF.

Major C. M. Ducat, Indian Army, to be a Military Attaché, and to be granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed, *vice* Brevet-Colonel G. F. Browne, D.S.O., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 5th May 1902.

Major the Honourable H. D. Napier, Indian Army, to be a Military Attaché, *vice* Brevet-Colonel C. E. de la P. Beresford, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 9th May 1903.

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 667.—Second-Lieutenant Edward Percy Stebbing, Cavalry Branch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is promoted to Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 668.—With reference to paragraph 3 of G. G. O. No. 79, dated the 30th January 1903, it is notified that the regimental centre of the 12th and 48th Bengal Pioneers will be located at Bareilly.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 669.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel,

2nd July 1903.

Kenneth Mackenzie Foss.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

29th March 1903.

Charles Bertram Heyworth Mansfield.

8th April 1903.

Cecil Hulton Clutterbuck.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 670.—The undermentioned third class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and having passed the necessary departmental examination, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the 1st June 1903:

Edward Archer.

William St. Michael Hefferman.

Alexander Douglas Cunningham Perdrian.

Arthur Edwin Du Bois.

William Joseph Key Stone.

Edmund James Culpeper.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 671.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

2nd Madras Lancers.

Ressaidar Ali Gauhar Khan, from the 18th Bengal Lancers, to be Risaldar, *vice* Shaikh Muhiyuddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

3rd Brahman Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Hublal Dichit to be Jemadar, *vice* Bisesar Dube, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th February 1903.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Havildar Neki Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Subh Ram, transferred to 12th Bengal Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment), with effect from the 10th May 1903.

12th Bengal Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).

Subadar Phula Singh, from 32nd Punjab Pioneers, to be Subadar-Major;

Jemadar Atma Singh, from 34th Punjab Pioneers,

„ Subh Ram, from 6th Jat Light Infantry,

„ Molu, from 10th Jat Light Infantry,

„ Lehna Singh, from 46th Punjab Infantry, and

„ Ganda Singh, from Peshawar Mountain Battery,

} to be Subadars;

Colour-Havildar Jiwan Singh, from 48th Bengal Pioneers, Havildars Mihan Singh and Ram Singh, from 46th Punjab Infantry, and Havildar Bhan Singh, from 48th Bengal Pioneers, to be Jemadars,—

to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

28th Madras Infantry.

Subadar Kuppusami to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Muhammad Ghalib to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Appalsami to be Jemadar, *vice* Venkatasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

Subadar Bhura Ram to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Sheikh Mahbub, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

Myswar Bhil Corps.

Havildars Hackra and Bala to be Jemadars, *vice* Kana and Manji, promoted, with effect from the 12th January 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 672.—No. 689, second class Hospital Assistant Jiwan Singh is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 673.—Major Albert Walter de Wiltzen, Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 1st Brahman Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th March 1903.

No. 674.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Major William Nevile Campbell, Indian Army, is transferred to the retired list, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th June 1903.

No. 675.—Honorary Captain Alfred Thomas Reynolds, Deputy Commissary, miscellaneous list, Bombay, office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd July 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 676.—The following correction is made in G. G. O. No. 486, dated the 22nd May 1903:

Under the heading "Ordnance Department" for "Conductor H. G. Pay" read "Conductor H. J. Pay."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 677.—Harry Young Necker, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Barthmann, resigned, with effect from the 1st May 1903.

Lieutenant George Eugene Mallitte resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 39.—In G. G. O. No. 37 of 1903 for "4th May" read "5th May."

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1903.

No. 250.—Mr. E. Burton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from Class III, Grade 3, to Class II, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 7th June 1903.

The 1st July, 1903.

No. 252.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 196 Railways, dated 26th May 1903, Mr. F. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, is retransferred to State Railways, and is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date in July 1903 as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 253.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 53,24,901 for the construction, on the metre gauge, of a line of railway from Rewari to Phulera, as an integral part of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

The line will be known as the Rewari-Phulera Chord (State) Railway and has been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th June, 1903.

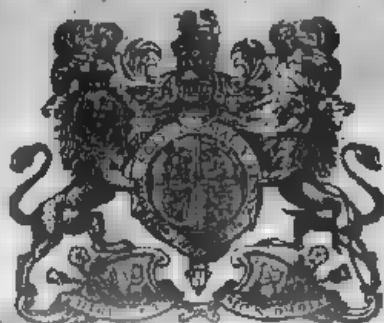
No. 251.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 996—11-4, dated the 19th June 1903, the services of Mr. W. B. Gordon, Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of the duties of the Secretary to the Indian Irrigation Commission.

The 3rd July, 1903.

No. 254.—Mr. J. T. Farrant, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 10th June 1903, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. J. Mullaly, Superintending Engineer.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 28.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 10th July, 1903.

No. 2642.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the further amendments, hereinafter set forth below, shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications:

In paragraph IV for clause (d) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:

"(d) Sections 5, 14 and 15 to all lead, other than leaden bird-shot and bullets when possessed in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt. at any one time in the North-West Frontier Province, in the districts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab, and in the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali District, in the Punjab."

In paragraph VI—

(a) from rule 1 the words "or to the Political Officer of the State" shall be omitted;

(b) in rule 2, first proviso, for the words "to a frontier district" the words "to the North-West Frontier Province, and to the districts of Rawalpindi and Dera

Ghazi Khan in the Punjab, and in the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali District in the Punjab," shall be substituted;

- (c) in rule 6-C, for the first five sentences, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"6-C. Licenses to import into British India, by land or river, arms, ammunition or military stores.—Licenses to import into British India by land, or river, arms (other than arms for which the Governor General in Council is to issue special order under rule 5, or arms imported solely for purpose of repair under the proviso to this rule), ammunition or military stores, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned or, if such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned to a Presidency town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be rupees five; but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Political Officer of the State from which they are to be imported. If the district to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned is other than a district on the frontier of British India and they are to cross that frontier by road or river, a copy of the license shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the district on the frontier of British India through which the consignment must pass, who shall, if he thinks necessary, before permitting the arms, ammunition or military stores to leave his district, require the holder of the license to produce them for his inspection. In cases in which the arms, ammunition or military stores are to cross the frontier of British India by rail, a copy of the license shall be sent to the railway authorities at the place to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are to be conveyed by railway."

- (d) In rule 7—

- (i) for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted, namely:

"7. Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores to the frontier of British India or to places within Feudatory States.—Licenses to export cannon, arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India, and licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores into, or to export the same out of, the district of Ajmer, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India to grant them"; and

- (ii) in the last paragraph, for the second and third sentences the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Copies shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the district on the frontier of British India if the articles are to cross that frontier by road or river. If the articles are to be carried across that frontier by rail, a copy of the license should, in the case of consignments despatched from Presidency towns or from Rangoon, be sent to the Commissioner of Police, and, in other cases, to the Magistrate of the district from which the articles are to be despatched."

- (e) In rule 10 for the second sentence the following shall be substituted, namely:

"In the case of articles crossing the frontier of British India by road or river (1) the export license must, within six days of the consignment reaching the district on the frontier and before it leaves British territory, be delivered by the consignee or his agent, or, if the arms, ammunition or military stores are in charge of any person travelling with them, by that person, to the Magistrate of that district or other officer empowered by him on this behalf; (2) the import license must, within six days of the consignment entering British territory, be shown to the Magistrate of the district on the frontier of British India or other officer empowered by him on this behalf."

In License Form I from the last condition the words "or to the Magistrate of the district where the external frontier of India is to be crossed" shall be omitted.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th July, 1903.

No. 336.—The services of Mr. L. Robertson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

MEDICAL.

The 4th July, 1903.

No. 832.—The Home-Department Notification No. 748, dated the 19th June 1903, placing the services of Captain G. King, M.B., Indian Medical Service, temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is hereby cancelled.

No. 833.—The services of Captain J. C. S. Oxley, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 837.—Captain J. A. Black, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be a probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Department and is attached to the Calcutta Laboratory.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 9th July, 1903.

No. 1121.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Sydney, the 3rd July, 1903.

From—The Governor General of Western Australia,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Western Australia free from plague.

The 10th July, 1903.

No. 1124.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 8th July, 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Only medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Suez. Five days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Jebeil in Lebanon.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th July, 1903.

No. 1204.—The Home Department Notification No. 969 (Judicial), dated the 27th May 1903, granting furlough to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brett, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th July, 1903.

No. 281.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information:

Programme of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's Visitation Tour in Behar, 1903.

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta	.....	Thursday, July 16th.	
Rampur Hat	Thursday, July 16th...	Friday, " 17th.	
Sahibgunge	Friday, " 17th...	Saturday, " 18th.	
Jamalpur	Saturday, " 18th...	Tuesday, " 21st.	
Somastipur	Tuesday, " 21st...	Wednesday, " 22nd.	
Darbhanga	Wednesday, " 22nd...	Friday, " 24th.	
Monufferpur	Friday, " 24th...	Thursday, " 30th.	
Motihari	Thursday, " 30th...	Monday, August 3rd.	
Segauli	Monday, August 3rd ...	Tuesday, " 4th.	
Betiah	Tuesday, " 4th ...	Wednesday, " 5th.	
Chapra	Wednesday, " 5th ...	Friday, " 7th.	
Bankipur	Friday, " 7th ...	Monday, " 10th.	
Buxar	Monday, " 10th...	Tuesday, " 11th.	
Arrah	Tuesday, " 11th...	Wednesday, " 12th.	
Gya	Wednesday, " 12th...	Friday, " 14th.	
Dinapur	Friday, " 14th ..	Monday, " 17th.	
Calcutta	Tuesday, " 18th...	.....

Letters should, as a general rule, be sent to those stations where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics.

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention will be attended to by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, St. Thomas' Parsonage, Free School Street, Calcutta.

SHILLONG;

June 1903.

H. T. OTTLEY,

Bishop's Chaplain.

EDUCATION.

The 7th July, 1903.

No. 414.—Lala Shiv Diyal, Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Punjab Provincial Educational Service, is appointed to assist in the Educational Bureau attached to the Office of the Director General of Education in India, with effect from the 26th May 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 10th July, 1903.

No. 772—119-10-F.—Mr. R. S. Hole, officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th June 1903, until further orders.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

The 10th July, 1903.

No. 2411—23-10.—The services of Mr. Percy Brown, Assistant Director of the Delhi Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July 1903.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th July, 1903.

No. 3152-I.B.—Major F. H. B. Commeline, Officiating Inspecting Officer, is confirmed as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Rampur, Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 23rd July, 1903, *vice* Major J. G. Turner, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 9th July, 1903.

No. 1161-G.—With reference to notification, No. 520-G., dated the 27th March, 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. A. Scholl, as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 7th July, 1903.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

No. 3868-A.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of the *Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01*, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the *Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01*, will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 22nd July next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 21st July and up to the local time corresponding to 12 o'clock in Calcutta on the 22nd July; provided that—

- (a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);
 - (b) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;
 - (c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 50,000;
 - (d) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local Office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General;
 - (e) the amount of the tender is made payable either at the place of tender or in Calcutta;
- and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore.

NOTE (2).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received at all Head and Sub-Post Offices up to a date to be notified at each Post Office. The date will vary according to the distance of the Post Office from Calcutta and will in no case be later than the forenoon of the 20th July. The following regulations must be complied with:

- (a) the tenders must be delivered personally or by messenger at the Post Office, where a receipt will be given for them;
- (b) they must be made on printed forms, to be obtained at the Post Office;
- (c) each tender must be for not less than Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 2,000;
- (d) the deposit must be a receipt for the amount (which may not exceed Rs. 40 for each tender) from the Post Master of the Post Office at which the tender is made;
- (e) the amount of the tender must be made payable either at the Head Post Office of tender (whether the tender was made at the Head Post Office or at one of its Sub-Offices) or in Calcutta. In the case, however, of a tender made at a Post Office in Calcutta, the amount of the tender must be made payable only at the Bank of Bengal.

The tenders will be transmitted by post by the Post Master to the Comptroller General so as to reach him before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 22nd July. The Comptroller General will deal with them as if they had been made direct to him, returning deposits on non-accepted tenders through the Post Master.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (a) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, or (c) Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit. In the case of tenders made at Post Offices under note (2) to clause 4, the deposit must be a receipt for the amount from the Post Master of the Post Office at which the tender is made.

¹ It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

8. (a) Deposits not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(b) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The Governor General in Council reserves the right to declare, on or before the 15th July, the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted. If not so declared, the said minimum rate will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Wednesday, the 22nd July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore at the local time corresponding to noon Calcutta time, on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General¹ as soon as possible after the 22nd July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and at the Branch Offices of the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad and Lahore.

¹ For tenders received by the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (a)] will be made payable upon the 3rd September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent. payable upon the 4th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 3rd September:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 23rd September: and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment certificates will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made by encasement upon the relative certificate. In the case of accepted tenders which were made at Post Offices other than Post Offices in Calcutta under note (2) to clause 4, payment of allotment-certificates may also be made at the Head Post Office of tender, and the Head Post Master will give a receipt for such payment by encasement upon the relative allotment-certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from 31st December 1903, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1903.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1903 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1903.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

<i>Promissory Note</i>	<i>Government Rupees</i>	<i>at 3½ per cent.</i>
<i>No.</i>		<i>of 1900-01.</i>

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the

at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, A.B., hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 7th July 1903, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

‡ Here enter the name of Head Post Office at which payment may be desired under clause 13 of the Notification.

may be) —

Bank of

(or at the

Branch

of the Bank of

; or into the Public

Treasury at

; or into the

Head Post Office at

as the case

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before the 4th August 1903.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before the 3rd September 1903.

The balance on or before the 23rd September 1903.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 3rd September 1903.

§ Here insert C. D.'s address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A.B. does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D. at §

NOTE.—(1) A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements :

Filling up tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries, and to Head and Sub-Post Offices in India.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Tenders made at Post Offices.

(6) Tenders made at Post Offices under note (2) to clause 4 of the Government Notification will be acknowledged by the Post Master or Sub-Post Master concerned in prescribed forms of receipt, and in case of non-acceptance of the tenders, the deposits will be returned to the tenderer or his agent personally on the surrender of the receipt given for the deposit.

Accepted Tenders.

(7) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form :

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3868-A., dated the 7th July 1903 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 7th July 1903), the above named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from

CALCUTTA;

The 7th July, 1903.

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 6th July, 1903.

No. 4082-S R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for rules 64 and 65 of the rules published in the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899 :

64. No such postal article as aforesaid shall be accepted for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a bond *fidæ* order received by him.

Explanation.—An article may be sent by the value-payable post even though it possesses no intrinsic value. Thus, legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance, promissory notes, railway goods and parcel receipts, bills of lading, or ordinary bills for collection may be sent as value-payable postal articles. In the case of a railway receipt or bill of lading sent as a value-payable postal article, it will be sufficient for the purposes of this rule if the article to which the railway receipt or bill of lading relates, has been sent in execution of a *bond fide* order.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th July, 1903.

No. 4107-P.—Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., Officiating Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 2nd of July 1903.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOANS.

No. 4119-A.

The 9th July, 1903.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

By the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3184-A., dated the 1st June 1903 the rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, for the raising of loans by local authorities in the open market have been amended so as to admit of any particular loan being defined in sterling currency with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

2. His Excellency in Council gives notice that applications from local bodies for permission to issue sterling loans will be entertained only in cases in which there is a reasonable prospect of the money being raised at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent., and at a price not appreciably below par. Applications should be made in sufficient time to admit of a reference to the Secretary of State before sanction is given to the issue of a sterling loan. Local bodies borrowing in sterling will have to make their own arrangements for bringing the capital raised to India and for remitting the interest to the holders of the stock. Such remittances will not be made by Government agency nor be brought on to the Government account.

3. The conditions set forth above will be applicable, not only to loans raised under the

Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Calcutta Port Commissioners.
Bombay Port Trust.
Madras Harbour Trust.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, but also, as far as may be, to sterling loans which may be raised under special enactments by such local authorities as those specified in the margin.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Native Passenger Ships.

The 10th July, 1903.

No. 4163-S. R.—The following draft of certain rules which the Governor General in Council proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 53 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 11th of August 1903 and any objection or suggestion received before that date will be considered by the Governor General in Council:

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from British India, and no other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely,—

(a) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Chief Customs-officer or such other officer as the Chief Customs-officer may nominate in this behalf, before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

- (b) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed), if the petroleum has been imported into British India, and otherwise in Form B.
 - (c) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel drums.
 - (d) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the outside of the package containing it.
 - (e) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and as far as possible away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.
 - (f) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice-valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.
 - (g) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset; no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near any such hold.
 - (h) No person shall otherwise than along with, or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.
 - (i) No more passengers shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ship's boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life-belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.
 - (j) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the Chief Customs-officer, or such other officer as the Chief Customs-officer may nominate in this behalf, may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.
 - (k) If any petroleum tested under clause (i) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which the petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.
2. The officer authorised to grant a certificate in respect of a ship under sections 7 and 12 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), shall if there is petroleum on board, not grant the same without the consent of the Chief Customs-officer or such other officer as the Chief Customs-officer may nominate in this behalf.
3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows—

presented for shipment on the S.S. contain imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Shippers.

Place

Date

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the cases or drums marked and presented for shipment on S.S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. , dated , from the officer appointed by the Local Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which, certified to by us, is herewith attached.

Shippers.

Place

Date

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th July, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

No. 678.—Major R. E. Grimston, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, commandant of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment up to the 1st March 1904.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 679.—The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service, posted to the Commands noted against their names in G. G. O. No. 234 of 1903, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:

John Hanna Murray (<i>Punjab</i>)	} 28th March 1903.
Frederic Percival Mackie (<i>Bengal</i>)	
Arthur Tregelles Pridham (<i>Bengal</i>)	
John O'Leary (<i>Bengal</i>)	} 31st March 1903.
Samuel Rickard Christophers (<i>Bengal</i>)	
Harry Emslie-Smith (<i>Bengal</i>)	
Hugh Reginald Dutton (<i>Bengal</i>)	6th April 1903.
Henry Martyn Brown (<i>Bombay</i>)	28th March 1903.
Francis Peter Vieyra (<i>Bombay</i>)	1st June 1903.
Arthur Frederick Pilkington (<i>Punjab</i>)	} 28th March 1903.
Philip George Easton (<i>Punjab</i>)	
Thomas Charles McCombie Young (<i>Punjab</i>)	
George Adam Jolly (<i>Punjab</i>)	} 14th February 1903.
Henry Coddington Brown (<i>Punjab</i>)	
Abdurrahman Khan Lauddie (<i>Punjab</i>)	
Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn (<i>Punjab</i>)	2nd April 1903.
Horace Harvard Kiddle (<i>Bombay</i>)	28th March 1903.
Raghuber Dayal Saigol (<i>Madras</i>)	13th March 1903.
Cecil Edward Bulteel (<i>Bombay</i>)	6th April 1903.
John Lumsden Lunham (<i>Bombay</i>)	2nd April 1903.
Frederick Colin Rodgers (<i>Madras</i>)	29th May 1903.
Maung Ba Ket (<i>Madras</i>)	2nd April 1903.
George Frederick Humphreys (<i>Bombay</i>)	23th March 1903.
Clayton Alexander Francis Hingston (<i>Madras</i>)	2nd April 1903.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 680.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Williams, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Downing, on furlough out of India, or until further orders.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 681.—Lieutenant E. B. Cotter, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 5th class, on probation, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 28th May 1902, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 682.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the date specified :

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. M. Hore-Ruthven, D.S.O., The Black Watch. Dated 4th July 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 683.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates noted :

No. 52, Silladar Camel Corps.

Kot-Dafadar Mohammad Ayoub, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse), appointed Ressaidar, on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 23rd May 1902.

No. 55, Silladar Camel Corps.

Dafadar Auliya Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers, appointed Ressaidar, on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 16th October 1901, and promoted to Risaldar, with effect from the 1st March 1902.

No. 57, Silladar Camel Corps.

Ressaidar Shekh Murid Hussien, appointed, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 699, dated 1st August 1902, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 28th May 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 684.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :

31st Punjab Infantry.

Sowar Surm Chand, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 685.—Captain H. N. Holden, Indian Army, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Adjutant, His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for five months, under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, with effect from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—12th year, commenced 12th March 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 686.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 12th June 1903, page 3714.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 12th June, 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Davidson Pryce is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 23rd May 1903.

"London Gazette," dated the 16th June 1903, page 3785.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 16th June, 1903.

STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments have been made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force :

Lieutenant B. R. Moberly, Indian Army, to be Staff Officer, Base and Lines of Communication, Obbia. Dated 5th March 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned officer is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:

Colonel Henry Alexander Vincent. Dated 29th May 1903.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst Regimental Commandants:

Almond P. Westlake, D.S.O. Dated 9th August 1902.

Knightley P. Burne. Dated 4th January 1903.

Henry G. Burton. Dated 3rd February 1903.

Lewis E. Cooper. Dated 7th February 1903.

Subadar-Major Man Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 14th Sikh Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 16th January 1903.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Arthur Stuart Trydell (now Indian Civil Veterinary Department) to be Veterinary-Captain. Dated 3rd June 1901.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Molesworth, Indian Army, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 24th February 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 687.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental Commandants, Indian Army:

Frank Herbert Hancock,—16th May 1903.

James Andrew Brown,—16th May 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 688.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 26th June 1903.

James Drummond Graham, M.B.

Cuthbert Allan Sprawson, M.D.

Maxwell MacKelvie, M.B.

William Lapsley, M.B.

William Henry Cazaly.

Percy Alfred Browne, M.B.

Walter Valentine Coppinger, M.D.

Alfred Spitteler, M.B.

James Charles Stewart Oxley.

Henry Richard Macnee.

Leonard Joseph Montagu Deas, M.B.

William Mitchell Houston, M.B.

William David Acheson Keys, M.D.

George Joseph Grafton Young, M.B.

James Good, M.B.

Alexander Chalmers, M.B.

William Gavin Hamilton.

Samuel Robert Godkin.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

India.

No. 689.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Morrison, Head Clerk, office of the Adjutant-General in India, Royal Artillery Branch, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy-Assistant Commissary (Honorary Captain) Henry John Marcoolyn, Superintendent, office of the Quartermaster-General in India, to be Assistant Commissary;

• Conductor James Lennox, office of the Quartermaster-General in India, Intelligence Branch, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

• Sub-Conductor James William Hale, office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Robert Sheret, office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 9th July 1903, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain C. Manley, retired.

No. 690.—Sub-Conductor Alfred James Ruegg, office of the Quartermaster-General in India, Intelligence Branch, to be Conductor;

Sergeant George Mills, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Aden, to be Sub-Conductor,—
with effect from the 27th June 1903, *vice* Conductor A. Eaton, deceased.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 691.—Sub-Conductor James Hewitt to be Conductor;

Sergeant Charles Herbert Stack Pembroke to be Sub-Conductor,—
with effect from the 19th June 1903, *vice* Conductor W. Symonds, transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 692.—It is notified for information that the increase in the establishment of senior Assistant Surgeons notified in paragraph 6 of India Army Circulars, clause 93 of 1902, is intended to preserve the due proportion between the several grades of the service consequent on the addition of Assistant Surgeons on account of the organization of the Army Bearer Corps. Promotions to the senior grades in each command will therefore not be made until the authorized military strength of Assistant Surgeons in the command is complete.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 693.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Senior Assistant Surgeons and Honorary Lieutenants—

Michael Murphy	} (<i>seconded</i>)
James William Hogan	
Joseph Hardy	

to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*);

Supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Theophilus Weston (*seconded*) to be supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*);

Supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Eugene Alfred St. Romaine to be supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon with the Honorary rank of Captain;

Supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred Pullen (*seconded*) to be supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*);

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant (supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain) William Richard McArdle is absorbed in the rank of Captain;

First class Assistant Surgeon William Henry Butcher (*seconded*) to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*);

First class Assistant Surgeon (supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant) Joseph Prentie (*seconded*) is absorbed (in the rank of Lieutenant);

First class Assistant Surgeon Augustus DeSilva to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,—

with effect from the 1st January 1903, *vice* senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Cooper, retired.

Supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Alexander Daniel MacIntyre to be supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain;

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant David Arthur Elkins to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain;

First Class Assistant Surgeon (supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant) Mark Windross (*seconded*) is absorbed in the rank of Lieutenant);

First class Assistant Surgeons—

George Samuel O'Neal

George Hynes

David Waller

} *seconded*

to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*):

First class Assistant Surgeon James Johnstone to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,—

with effect from the 3rd May 1903, *vice* senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Major R. H. Dolby, retired.

Madras Command.

No. 694.—With reference to paragraph 6, clause 93, of India Army Circulars, dated the 1st August 1902, the following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1903:

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant James William Prichard (*seconded*) to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*).

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Archibald Bay to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain.

First class Assistant Surgeon (supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant) Thomas Cuthbert Lawrence is absorbed in the rank of Lieutenant.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 695.—In G. G. O. No. 454 of 1903 for "No. 1091, Ratan Chand" read "No. 1091, Ratan Chand Marwah."

No. 696.—No. 687, second class Hospital Assistant Wahid Ali (E) having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the first class, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 697.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Abdulla Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 26th April 1903.

and Madras Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Hayat Muhammad, from the Guides Cavalry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghaus Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th May 1903.

34th Punjab Pioneers.

Havildar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Atma Singh, transferred to the 12th Bengal Pioneers, with effect from the 1st May 1903.

2nd Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Binj Singh, from the 23rd Bombay Rifles, to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 2nd June 1902.

6th Madras Infantry.

Havildar Chatter Singh to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 2nd May 1903.

22nd Madras Infantry.

Subadar Fazl Khan, from the 14th Madras Infantry, to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Sundar Singh and Havildar Ram Singh, from the 36th Sikhs, to be Subadar and Jemadar, respectively, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

and (or Hill) Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Lal Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Naurang Singh, deceased, with effect from the 18th April 1903.

Havildar Nawab to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad, deceased, with effect from the 18th April 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 698.—No. 191, second class Hospital Assistant Ramchander Hari Mendjogi is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 3rd June 1903.

(G. G. O. No. 82, dated the 30th January 1903, is hereby cancelled.)

RETIREMENTS.

No. 699.—Lieutenant-Colonel Zalnoor Allee Ahmed, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), 28th Punjab Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 19th July 1903.

No. 700.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sorabshaw Hormasji Dantra, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th July 1903.

No. 701.—Honorary Captain Clifford Manley, Deputy Commissary, Miscellaneous Department, India, Head Clerk, Intelligence Branch, Office of the Quartermaster-General in India, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 9th July 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 702.—The undermentioned warrant officers of Indian Departments are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 23 of 1903:

Ordnance Department.

Conductor J. Parkinson.

Conductor G. Kent.

Conductor J. Brookes.

Sub-Conductor A. S. W. Ellis.

Sub-Conductor A. Thurston.

No. 703.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st March 1903:

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

1st class Sergeant-Instructor P. A. Oag.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

1st class Sergeant-Instructor J. Waddell.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

1st class Sergeant-Instructor J. Guy.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

1st class Sergeant-Instructor E. Winter.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 704.—George Cooper Stawell, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st June 1903, *vice* Ogilvy, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Maxwell Smith resigns his commission, with effect from the 12th June 1903.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 705.—Second-Lieutenant John Hewan resigns his commission, with effect from the 27th May 1903.

John Hewan, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th May 1903, to complete the establishment.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 706.—Second-Lieutenant Robert Tyndall Gibbs to be Captain, with effect from the 28th March 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

William Beresford Stephens, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th March 1903, *vice* Robert Tyndall Gibbs, promoted.

William Burton Elwes, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

Claude Evelyn Buckley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th May 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 707.—Captain William Vinicombe Davy, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

Captain Arthur James Atkinson resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

Lieutenant Clive Erskine Murray resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

Captain Frank Arthur Steele to be Major, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Lloyd, promoted.

Lieutenant Frederick Eustace Dunn to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Steele, promoted.

Lieutenant Gerald Hume-Wright to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Holland, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant George Edward Ricketts to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Dunn, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Vincent Adair de-la-Nougerede to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Murray, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Denis Michael Toomey to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Hume-Wright, promoted.

Alfred Stephenson Andrews, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, to complete the establishment.

Charles Benjamin Oakley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Toomey, promoted.

George Frederick Baker, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* de-la-Nougerede, promoted.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 708.—Robert McCracken, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fitzgerald, transferred to the supernumerary list.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 709.—James Calvert Barton, Isaac Westley Stokes and Edward Bernard Cooke, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 40.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant E. P. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for two months.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July, 1903

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 27th June and 10th July 1903 :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Unattached List (Indian Army).	2nd-Lieutenant David Foster Culliffe.	2nd July 1903	Cherat	...	Was attached to the 1st Battalion, the Royal West Surrey Regiment.
1st Battalion, the Royal West Surrey Regiment.	Lieutenant George Trevan Scott.	3rd July 1903	Cherat	...	
Miscellaneous List, India	Conductor Alfred Eaton.	27th June 1903	Murree	...	
Military Works Services.	Sub-Conductor William Harmer.	15th June 1903	Ferozepore.	...	

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 27th June and 10th July 1903.

On whom account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate* or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Andrew Wood. (a)	Colpoys Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, the West Riding Regiment.	25th February 1903.	Testate	R. a. p. 6,123 14 1	Paid to Mrs. Wood.
William Neilson. (b)	Henry Lieutenant-Colonel.	Indian Medical Service.	24th March 1903.	Testate	680 5 6	9th September 1903.
Gilbert Allen Norton. (c)	Frederick Lieutenant-Colonel.	Royal Garrison Artillery.	24th November 1903.	Intestate	7,636 14 1 and 7 0 0	Paid to the Administrator General of Bengal.

(a) *Widow and Sole Legatee*—Mrs. Mabel Grace Colpoys Wood.
Address—Aloebaree Cottage, Darjeeling.

(b) *Widow and Executrix*—Mrs. Janet Helen Neilson.
Children—Frances Emily Margaret Neilson.
Kathleen Elsie Neilson.
Duncan Andrew Neilson.
Address—102, Fountainhall Road, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(c) *Nephew of kin*—
Stated—Mrs. A. Knight.
Address—4, Marbledown Place, Canterbury, Kent, England.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1903.

No. 255.—Mr. A. Upsōn, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in Class III, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in Class II, Grade 4 of that establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th June 1903, and until further orders.

No. 256.—Mr. L. C. Desmazures, Storekeeper in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

The 9th July, 1903.

No. 259.—Mr. W. Chadwick, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class (temporary rank), State Railways, and officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is, on relief of his duties by Mr. E. W. Arundel, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways Burma, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. C. F. Sykes, who will, on relief by Mr. Chadwick, revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer.

No. 260.—Mr. J. M. Montague, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class *sub. pro tem.*, State Railways, whose services are lent to the Bengal Doonars Railway Company, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th July, 1903.

No. 258.—Mr. N. F. McLeod, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, United Provinces, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, with effect from the 29th June 1903, the date on which he assumed charge of a circle of superintendence.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 8th July, 1903.

No. 257.—The following is published for general information :

No. 922 T. E., dated Simla, the 6th July, 1903.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Under the orders of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 T. E., dated 7th January 1901, the ultimate strength of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department was, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, increased from 86 to 101 officers; the increase of 15 being wholly in the grades of Assistant Superintendent.

2. The great expansion of the Department has, however, for some time past, forced the Government of India to admit the necessity for increasing the number of higher posts in order to maintain efficiency. The growth of all the divisions, notably those of the Punjab, Bengal,

Bombay, Madras, Assam, and Eastern Bengal, has been so great as to render it impossible for one Superintendent to manage his charge in a thoroughly efficient manner. The mileage of posts has increased from 17,232 to 52,909, the mileage of wire from 39,113 to 170,776 and the number of telegraph offices of all kinds from 423 to 5,420 during the period from 1877 to 1900, while there has been no corresponding increase in the number of divisions which are now, as in 1877, only 16. A redistribution and an increase in the number of Superintendents' charges are therefore urgently called for in the interests of efficient administration. The Government of India, therefore, considered that five new divisions should be formed immediately.

3. It has also been represented by the Director General that the direction required to be strengthened. The existing staff of the Director General of Telegraphs' Office is stated to have been, for some time past, barely sufficient to carry out the ordinary routine work at high pressure; leaving no time for the initiation of schemes for improvements, tours of inspection, etc. The Government of India, therefore, proposed that it should be increased by the addition of two officers with the designation of Deputy Directors.

4. The above proposals will have the effect of increasing the number of charges above the rank of Assistant Superintendent by seven,*
 * 2 Deputy Directors.
 5 Superintendents.
 that is, from 31 to 38.

The present and proposed distribution of the appointments above the grade of Assistant Superintendent are shown in statement C accompanying this Resolution.

It was further considered that the pay of the two Directors should be raised from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,800 a month; that the pay of the Deputy Directors should be Rs. 1,600; and that the four Chief Superintendents whose pay is now Rs. 1,125-75-1,500 should be formed into two classes with two Chief Superintendents in each on rates of pay of Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,400 a month, respectively.

Under this arrangement the organization of appointments and classes above that of Superintendent will be as follows:

	Rs.
1 Director General	on 3,000
1 Deputy Director General	" 2,000
2 Directors, each	" 1,800
2 Deputy Directors, each	" 1,600
2 Chief Superintendents, 1st Class, each	" 1,400
2 " " 2nd " "	" 1,250

5. In dealing with the grades of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, the Government of India considered it necessary to devise an organization which would produce a fair and reasonable rate of promotion through those grades for some years to come, while the establishment is in an abnormal condition owing to irregular recruitment in the past, and also in future years when it has settled down into its normal state. That is to say, they desired to prevent, so far as may be possible, a period of rapid promotion followed by a period of comparative retardation. While, therefore, increasing, as stated above, the number of appointments in the higher grades, and also improving the ultimate scale of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent grades so as to give a better rate of promotion than the present sanctioned scale allows, they considered it necessary to prevent an abnormal acceleration of promotion in the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent grades by the introduction of a time limit of service, as well as a limiting scale for promotion, within these grades. With this view they recommended that the ultimate scale for the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent grades should stand as below:

Superintendents, 1st Grade	23
" 2nd "	13
Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade	9
" " 2nd "	19
" " 3rd "	13
" " 4th "	14
TOTAL	91

but they further proposed that the selection of officers for future promotion to each grade, within the above limiting scale, should be subject to a time rule or qualification, dependent

on total service in the Department, or in the successive grades, according to the following scale :

	Years' service from date of entering Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.	Years' service in the grade below.
Time qualification for promotion to Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, after	3	3
Time qualification for promotion to Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, after	6½	3½
Time qualification for promotion to Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, after	11	4½
Time qualification for promotion to Superintendent, 2nd Grade, after	14½	3½
Time qualification for promotion to Superintendent, 1st Grade, after	19	4½

Note.—If, however, an officer eligible for promotion under the time rule is not promoted for any reason, such as not being recommended, or being otherwise superseded, for each officer so passed over another officer may be promoted within the measure of the limiting scale.

The result of this rule will be that the actual scale will be the same as if all the officers eligible were promoted, so far as the limiting scale permits.

Under this rule any officer not qualified by length of service may be promoted in place of an officer who is eligible by the time rule, but not equally eligible with the former under the rule of selection.

One effect of the operation of the above time rule will be that the number of officers in the Superintendent grades will for some time to come be less than 28, which, with the ten appointments down to and including the Chief Superintendents, make up the number of 38 charges above the rank of Assistant Superintendent (*vide* Statement C). In fact, for the present, the number of officers in the two Superintendent grades will probably not exceed 21, which is the number that will remain in those grades after carrying out the promotions in the grades above the Superintendent grade.

It was further proposed that officiating and temporary promotions should continue to be made from the rank of Assistant Superintendent to that of Superintendent, and from the rank of Superintendent to that of Chief Superintendent and to appointments above that rank according to present rules, within the scale produced, in the Superintendent class, by operation of the time rule and limiting scale; but that Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade, holding Superintendents' charges, when not temporarily promoted under the new scale, should draw a charge allowance of Rs. 50 a month in addition to pay of Rs. 700, and similarly that Assistant Superintendents, 2nd or lower grade, in the same position should receive a charge allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem in addition to grade pay.

It was also proposed that the four grades of Assistant Superintendent should form one class instead of two as at present. The result of this will be that temporary promotion from Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade [old class VII (1)], to Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade [old class VI (2)], will be no longer admissible.

The proposed scale (ultimate) as compared with the present ultimate sanctioned scale is shown in the appended statement A; while the scale that will result from the immediate application of the new scheme including the time rule, as compared with the present actual scale, is shown in statement B.

6. The above proposals were placed before the Secretary of State and have been approved by His Lordship. They will have effect from the 16th March 1903, the date of receipt of His Lordship's Despatch sanctioning the reorganization.

7. In consequence of the abolition of the present Class VII, consisting of the two lowest grades of Assistant Superintendents, certain officers who are now temporary or officiating in the new 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendent would revert on the introduction of the scheme. They are, however, permitted to retain their temporary or officiating steps, until they would have reverted in the ordinary course under the old rules, on the cessation of the acting vacancies.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Accountant General,

* With copy of Despatches Nos. 346 and 7 Tel., dated, respectively, the 4th December 1902, and 27th February 1903, to and from the Secretary of State.

Public Works Department, and to the Director General* of Telegraphs for information and guidance, and to the Finance and Commerce Department for information.

Also that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing present and proposed distribution of appointments above the grades of Assistant Superintendents, Indian Telegraph Department.

<i>Present distribution.</i>		<i>Proposed distribution.</i>	
1 Director General	Employed in Head Office.	1 Director General	To be employed in Head Office.
1 Deputy Director General		1 Deputy Director General	
1 Director of Construction		1 Director of Construction	
1 Director of Traffic		1 Director of Traffic	
1 Superintendent of Traffic (a)		1 Deputy Director of Traffic	
1 Superintendent of Construction (a)		1 Deputy Director of Construction	
1 Superintendent, Check Office (a).		2 Superintendents	
1 " Workshops (a).		1 Superintendent, Check Office.	
1 " Madras Office.		1 " Workshops.	
1 " Calcutta "		1 " Madras Office.	
1 " Bombay "		1 " Calcutta "	
1 " of Stores.		1 " Bombay "	
1 Personal Assistant to Director General of Telegraphs.		1 " Agra "	
1 Electrician.		1 " of Stores.	
16 Superintendents in charge of 16 Divisions.*		1 Personal Assistant to Director General of Telegraphs.	
1 Superintendent spare for emergencies.		1 Electrician.	
3†		20 Superintendents of 20 Divisions.†	
		1 Superintendent spare for emergencies.	
		38 (b).	
(a) Usually held by Chief Superintendents.		(b) Of the 32 Superintendents, 4 will be Chief Superintendents.	

* The 16 Divisions are—

1. Arakan.
2. Assam.
3. Bellary.
4. Bengal.
5. Bombay.
6. Burma, Lower.
7. " Upper.
8. Central Provinces.

9. Dacca.
10. East Coast.
11. North-West Frontier Province, including Kashmir.
12. Madras.
13. United Provinces.
14. Punjab.
15. Rajputana.
16. Sind and Baluchistan.

† The 20 Divisions, as they will be arranged, are given below; but these are liable to redistribution under the orders of the Director General of Telegraphs—

1. Arakan.
2. Assam.
3. Bellary.
4. Bengal.
5. Bombay.
6. Burma, Lower.
7. " Upper.
8. Central Provinces.

9. Eastern Bengal.
10. East Coast.
11. Madras.
12. United Provinces.
13. Punjab.
14. Rajputana.
15. Sind and Baluchistan.
16. North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.
17. Calcutta Presidency.
18. Bombay "
19. Madras "
20. Not formed as yet, but will take the place of the North-East Division previously intended.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1903.

No. 15.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 16.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 31st July, 1903, at 11 A.M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1903.

No. 338.—The services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

The 15th July, 1903.

No. 345.—Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th May 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 13th July, 1903.

No. 867.—The services of Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 16th July, 1903.

No. 886.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 1st July 1903:

Captain S. B. Smith, Indian Medical Service (Bengal).

Captain S. A. Harriss, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal).

The 17th July, 1903.

No. 892.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wilkie, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 2nd August 1903.

No. 894.—Captain S. P. James, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wilkie, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 15th July, 1903.

No. 517.—Mr. H. H. Duff, officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days, with effect from the 23rd May 1903.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th July, 1903.

No. 1272.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th August 1903.

POLICE.

The 15th July, 1903.

No. 606.—The services of Mr. H. H. Duff, officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him in the Home Department Notification No. 517, dated the 15th July 1903.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th July, 1903.

No. 298.—The following is to be substituted for Rule II of the revised subsidiary rules for the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries, published with the Home Department Notification No. 247, dated the 7th June 1901 :

II. The Chaplain or other Officer in charge will send on the application, with the drawing and estimates, with a forwarding letter (Form B annexed) to the Executive Engineer in charge of the cemetery. The Executive Engineer will fill in column 7 and examine and countersign the drawing and the estimate, and return the application, with the drawing and the estimate, to the Chaplain.

The foregoing procedure applies to the case of monuments of all other kinds and to the case of single stone monuments erected by soldiers to their deceased comrades, for the maintenance and repair of which the State is responsible. It does not apply to other single stone monuments. A single stone monument is a monument consisting only of a plain cross head stone or slab over a masonry foundation 3' x 2'. The total height of such monuments must not exceed 3 feet in the case of masonry graves and 3 feet 6 inches in the case of non-masonry graves.

The repair of fragile or costly work liable to receive damage cannot be undertaken by Government.

The 17th July, 1903.

No. 299.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted Mr. A. M. Dunne, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, leave for four months, with effect from the 10th July 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 300.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. Arthur Caspersz, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. M. Dunne.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 13th July, 1903.

No. 1162—38-4.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 11th August 1903.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule G, Scale No. 3 (B) of MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES, *showing the quantities to be supplied for one hundred emigrants*, of the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, after the entry relating to "Gutta-percha tissue" the following entries shall be inserted, namely :

Sal Alembroth wool	3 lbs.	1½ lbs.
Sal Alembroth lint	1 lb.	½ lb.
Boracic wool	2 lbs.	1 lb.
Boracic lint	1 lb.	½ lb.

GENERAL.

The 14th July, 1903.

No. 2463—162-9.—Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is placed on special duty with the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1903.

Mr. Laurence Robertson, I.C.S. (Bombay), is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, during Mr. Arbuthnot's deputation on special duty, or until further orders.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1903.

No. 3320-I.B.—Brigadier General S. B. Beatson, C.B., Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th July, 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The 17th July, 1903.

No. 1196-G.—Mr. D. G. Stracey, an Inspector of Police of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. W. D. Prayero.

No. 3339-I.A.—The following Notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 23rd June, 1903, is republished for general information :

Whitehall, June 23rd, 1903.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon each of the undermentioned gentlemen :

Mr. Justice (James Acworth) Davies, Indian Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Fort St. George; Lieutenant-Colonel William Earnshaw Cooper, C.I.E., Commandant, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles; and Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 16th July, 1903.

No. 4290-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 46 (2) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made, with effect from the 18th July 1903, in rule 112 published in the Notification in this Department, No. 3146-A., dated the 22nd June 1900,

For clause (2) of the said rule 112 substitute the following:

(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rates of commission shall be the following, namely:

On any sum not exceeding £ 1	3 annas.
" exceeding £ 1 but not exceeding £ 2	5 "
" " £ 2 " £ 3	8 "
" " £ 3 " £ 4	10 "
" " £ 4 " £ 5	12 "
" " £ 5	12 "

for each complete sum of £ 5 and 12 annas for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed £ 1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £ 2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £ 3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas and if it does not exceed £ 4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

No. 4292-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 8 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429-C. S. R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by the like Notification No. 3566-S.R., dated the 4th August 1899:

8. A book packet may contain any of the following articles:

- (1) newspapers and publications of all kinds; books, whether blank or printed; engravings; photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music, and proof-sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto; blank paper, parchment, or card-board; and, generally, anything on paper, parchment or card-board which is printed, engraved, lithographed, papyrographed, or produced by any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the type-writer;

Provided that no card bearing the heading "Postcard" shall be allowed to be transmitted open by post as a book packet;

- (2) business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts, proposals and policies of assurance, powers-of-attorney, licenses, statistical returns submitted by or to public officers in their official capacities, and manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music, not being of the nature of personal correspondence;
- (3) written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose;
- (4) reproductions of a manuscript or type-written original obtained by a mechanical process of polygraphy (chromography, mimeography, etc.), provided they are handed in at the post office counter and number at least 20 copies precisely identical;
- (5) circulars, *i.e.*, printed notices and printed letters, provided they contain nothing in writing except (a) corrections of press errors, (b) the date of despatch and the name and address and description of the sender and the name of the addressee, and (c) the place, date, and hour, when the circular is a notice of meeting or appointment, and in the case of a notice of meeting, the objects of the meeting.

With any of the above-mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, etc., and with any of the articles mentioned in clause (1) may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting, or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket-book, photographs in the case of a photograph-book, and card-plates in the case of visiting cards.

Manuscript for the press shall not be reckoned as having the character of personal correspondence within the meaning of clause (2), and may be sent as a book packet.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4327-S.R.

The 17th July 1903.

Comparative statement for the half-year ended the 31st March 1903, showing the estimated number of letters, postcards, newspapers and packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India, computed on the enumeration made during the second week of February 1903, and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year ended the 31st March 1902. In the statement is also included a comparison of the figures for the whole year 1902-1903 with the figures for the whole year 1901-1902.

Classes of postal articles.	Half-year ended 30th September 1901, computed on enumeration made during second week of August 1901.	Half-year ended 31st March 1902, computed on enumeration made during second week of February 1902.	1901-1902.	Half-year ended 30th September 1902, computed on enumeration made during second week of August 1902.	Half-year ended 31st March 1903, computed on enumeration made during second week of February 1903.	1902-1903.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-)	
							during half year ended 31st March 1903, as compared with half year ended 31st March 1902.	during the year 1902-1903 as compared with the year 1901-1902.
Letters, unregistered	119,274,570	128,750,856	248,025,426	121,547,764	133,420,405	254,968,169	+ 3'63	+ 2'80
Letters, registered	5,478,598	5,820,473	11,299,071	5,429,036	6,402,439	11,831,475	+ 10'00	+ 4'71
Postcards	112,399,716	123,967,818	236,367,534	120,379,868	133,378,613	253,758,481	+ 7'59	+ 7'36
Registered parcels	1,071,686	1,184,373	2,256,059	1,190,145	1,282,132	2,472,277	+ 8'25	+ 9'58
Unregistered parcels	332,576	402,669	735,245	479,665	520,396	1,000,061	+ 29'24	+ 36'02
Registered newspapers	15,641,762	15,908,290	31,550,052	15,481,579	17,075,603	32,558,182	+ 7'34	+ 3'19
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	13,924,359	15,140,904	29,065,263	15,242,843	16,738,663	31,981,508	+ 10'55	+ 10'03
Book and pattern packets, registered	299,587	347,610	647,197	328,187	399,076	727,263	+ 14'80	+ 12'37
TOTAL	268,422,854	291,522,993	559,945,847	280,079,087	309,218,329	589,297,416	+ 6'67	+ 5'24

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th July, 1903.

No. 4325-P.—Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th of May 1903.

H. J. MCINTOSH,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th July, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 710.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

William Henniker Anderson, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry. Dated 12th June 1903.

Alan Campbell Ross, Royal Field Artillery; officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 3rd May 1903.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 711.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma:

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H. F. Bateman-Champain, and Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles,—dated 20th May 1903.

REGIMENTAL.

No. 712.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of distinguished officers of the Indian Army as Honorary Colonels of Native Regiments. The rules governing the appointment of these officers will be as follows:

- I.—Field Marshals and General Officers, whether on the active, unemployed, supernumerary or retired list, will be eligible for appointment.
- II.—An Honorary Colonel may be appointed to all regiments of cavalry and battalions of Infantry in the Indian Army.
- III.—To be eligible for this distinction officers must have had some previous distinguished association with the regiments to which they are appointed Honorary Colonel.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 713.—Lieutenant G. E. M. Hogg, Indian Army, 10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be Supply and Transport officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 3rd June 1903.

[Joined his appointment on the 1st July 1903.]

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 714.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:

9th Madras Infantry.

Moti Singh and Ram Singh to be Jemadars, on probation, to fill existing vacancies.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

No. 715.—Jemadar Balu Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 282, dated 14th April 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 14th June 1901.

COMMANDS.

No. 716.—With reference to G. O. C. Nos. 226 and 550 of 1902, 293 and 334 of 1903, and India Army Circulars, Clause 67-A of 1903, the following Colonels on the Staff are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, with effect from the 7th June 1903:

Colonel H. A. Abbott, C.B.

Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, C.B.

Colonel A. A. Pearson.

Colonel J. B. Woon, C.B.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 717.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd June 1903, pages 3938 and 3947.

WHITEHALL;

23rd June, 1903.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon each of the undermentioned Gentlemen:

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel William Earnshaw Cooper, C.I.E., Commandant, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

* * * * *

WAR OFFICE;

Pal Mall, 23rd June, 1903.

* * * * *

STAFF.

Colonel B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E., from Deputy Adjutant-General in India, to command a Second Class District in India, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General W. J. Vousden, V.C., C.B., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 20th September 1902.

* * * * *

ORGANISATION.

No. 718.—With the approval of the Governor-General in Council it is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st August 1903, the following procedure will be followed when notifying the decisions of the Governor-General in Council affecting the Army:

- (1) The present system of publishing orders to the Army in G. G. Os., G. O. C. Cs. or I. A. Cs. will be discontinued.
- (2) All orders or notifications to the Army will appear in future either in the *Gazette of India*, or in orders published by the Adjutant-General's Department to be styled "India Army Orders."
- (3) In the *Gazette of India* will be published all such commissions, appointments, promotions, retirements, rewards, legal notifications, despatches connected with field operations, or other notifications which it is usual or expedient to publish in the *Gazette*.
- (4) Changes in organisation, etc., will as a rule be notified only in India Army Orders, as also rewards of a minor description, such as the grant of meritorious service medals.
- (5) India Army Orders will commence with the notification of all Royal Warrants, and Regulations or orders promulgated under the authority of the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council, and will be prefaced accordingly. Such notifications will be followed by orders which hitherto have only appeared in G. O. C. C.
- (6) In the place of India Army Circulars, there will be a quarterly appendix to the India Army Orders. This will contain only corrections to the India Army Regulations, and will be printed separately in the same form and style as at present, so as to facilitate the correction of books of regulations.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 719.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:

Charles Irwin Fry,—12th May 1903.

No. 720.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

28th October 1902.

Alan Latham.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 721.—Sub-Conductor James Ruck to be Conductor, and Sergeant Robert Stanislaus Sheridan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Conductor Thomas Turner, transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 722.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon Ebenezer Robert Mahoney, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 30th June 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 723.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.

Havildar Shaikh Ibrahim to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Majid, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th May 1903.

9th Madras Infantry.

Havildar Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Najib Ali Khan, transferred to the 27th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Havildar Sakoji Rao Gujar to be Jemadar, with effect from the 12th June 1903, in succession to Bhao Sawant, promoted supernumerary Subadar and absorbed, *vice* Beni Mahadeo, deceased.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.

Jemadar Balkrishna Rao, 4th Bombay Cavalry, to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st May 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

13th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Nizamud-din to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th April 1903, and Havildar Lekh Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1903, *vice* Muhammad Baksh, transferred to the pension establishment.

Erinpura Irregular Force.

Jemadar Abdul Majid Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Pahar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khem Singh, deceased, with effect from the 28th March 1903.

Merwara Battalion.

Jemadar Azimā to be Subadar and Havildar Amra to be Jemadar, *vice* Tila, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

Havildar Zamin Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* supernumerary Subadar Banna, absorbed through the retirement of Subadar-Major Gaina to pension, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 724.—Captain J. S. Richards, Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been transferred to the temporary half-pay list by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 6th July 1903.

No. 725.—Honorary Major Robert Henry Dolby, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal), is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 3rd May 1903.

(G. G. O. No. 485 of 1903 is cancelled.)

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 726.—In G. G. O. No. 593, dated 12th June 1903, notifying the grant of meritorious service and good-conduct medals, under the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1903.

Under the heading "Madras Command Medals inscribed for Meritorious service, with gratuity," add—

No. 628, Havildar Bakar Khan, 2nd Madras Infantry.

In paragraph 1 of G. G. O. No. 593 of 1903, in line 2 omit the words "with annuities" after "Medals" and in line 3 omit the words "and without" after "with."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 727.—With reference to paragraph 110, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, as amended by clause 7, India Army Circulars, 1903, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a step of honorary rank to the following Honorary Aides-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff:

Major John Joseph Holdsworth, C.I.E., Commandant Gorakhpur Light Horse.

Captain Thomas Withey Cuffe, Commandant, Bombay Light Horse.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 728.—Second-Lieutenant Robert Thompson Fraser to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th April 1903, *vice* Hart, transferred to the supernumerary list.

John Henderson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th April 1903, *vice* Fraser, promoted.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

No. 729.—Lieutenant Reginald Henry Phillimore resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th June 1903.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 730.—Second-Lieutenant Collis Paul Chater, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th June 1903.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 731.—Captain James Clarke Watson resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd May 1903.

Lieutenant George Edward Marklew to be Captain, with effect from the 1st June 1903, *vice* Milsted, promoted.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Dorret Little resigns his commission, with effect from the 22nd May 1903.

Lieutenant Walter George Kelly to be Captain, with effect from the 1st June 1903, *vice* Stokes, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Lawrence Robert Potter to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st June 1903, *vice* Kelly, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Arminda Joseph Phillips to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st June 1903, *vice* Marklew, promoted.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 732.—Lieutenant Vincent Adair de-la-Nougerede to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Tate, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Charles Hennessey Pereira, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st June 1903, *vice* Ricketts, promoted.

Harold Mergler Blaikie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st June 1903, *vice* Lichfield, promoted.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 733.—Lieutenant Charles Ulysee Lodge Rosselet Droux resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 734.—Lieutenant George Gordon resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th June 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 11th and 17th July 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
5th Dragoon Guards	Captain Percy Henry Darbyshire.	8th July 1903	Near Bhopal.	...	...
2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	Lieutenant Maurice Oliver Whyte Stack.	10th July 1903	Malapuram.	...	Was attached to 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.
Royal Garrison Artillery (Gujrat Mountain Battery).	Lieutenant Harold Maurice Stocker.	12th July 1903	Landour.	...	...

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 11th and 17th July 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims were received.
Joseph Chambers Hastings. (a)	Lieutenant.	Royal Army Medical Corps.	10th January 1903.	Intestate.	R s. p. 1,041 0 11	7th July 1903

(a) *Nearest kin—*

Mother—Mrs. Hastings.

Address—Dunwilly, Sizerghias, Co. Donegal, Ireland.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1903.

No. 261.—Mr. J. A. F. Young, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, was, on return to Government Service, posted to the establishment under the Government of Burma, for employment on the Arakan Railway surveys and, on relief of his duties on this work, was transferred to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 12 Railways, dated 16th January 1903.

The 17th July, 1903.

No. 264.—Mr. A. E. Adie, in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, whose services are lent to the Howrah-Amta Light Railway Company, Limited, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th August 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1903.

No. 263.—The services of Lieutenant R. H. Phillimore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 26th June 1903.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 13th July, 1903.

No. 262.—Messrs H. J. Smythe and J. C. Lynn, Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, are promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 1st January and 4th May 1903, respectively.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 20th July, 1903.

No. 359.—The services of Mr. E. A. Gait, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 15th August 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Officiating Census Commissioner for India.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd July, 1903.

No. 911.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain W. E. McKechnie, M.B., Indian Medical Service, late Special Plague Medical Officer, Jubbulpore, for six months. Pension service—4th year, commenced 27th July 1902.

The 24th July, 1903.

No. 914.—The services of Captain S. Anderson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 23rd July, 1903.

No. 1166.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Lingsapur, Parbhani and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at Mantsala in the Adoni taluq of the Bellary district on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (c), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kogsi and Tungabhadra on the Madras Railway shall be sold within the Dharwar district of the Bombay Presidency and the Raichur district of the Hyderabad State from the 27th July to the 15th August 1903 (both days inclusive) to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival at Mantsala.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th July, 1903.

No. 324.—The services of the Reverend S. S. Scott, Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 15th June 1903.

EDUCATION.

The 20th July, 1903.

No. 447.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. H. Eustace, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade (State Railways), temporarily employed as Military Assistant Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Rurki, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st of August 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Simla, the 24th July, 1903.

No. 1174.—Lieutenant R. H. Phillimore, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 28th June 1903.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st July, 1903.

No. 1210-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. J. H. Harperink, as Consul for Belgium at Rangoon.

The 23rd July, 1903.

No. 1218-G.—Captain C. F. Harold, an Assistant Political Agent of the 2nd grade in Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major E. F. Marriott, and during the absence on leave of Captain E. O'Brien, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 24th July, 1903.

No. 4512-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

June 1903.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	IN JUNE.		TO END OF JUNE.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1902-1903.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,86	2,70	7,30	6,60	29,93	28,91
Opium	59	52	1,78	1,59	6,57	6,76
Salt	80	92	2,33	2,76	7,43	9,25
Stamps	50	49	1,37	1,39	5,32	5,21
Excise	62	58	1,83	1,63	6,75	6,61
Provincial Rates	47	48	1,20	1,18	4,18	4,14
Customs	41	43	1,42	1,58	5,42	5,96
Assessed Taxes	11	14	28	33	1,64	1,97
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)	4	3	9	8	56	50
Registration	5	5	13	13	48	47
Tributes from Native States	7	5	15	15	90	92
Other Civil Revenue	28	30	1,39	1,03	4,93	4,68
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	6,80	6,69	19,27	18,45	74,11	75,38
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 20	— 22	— 85	— 82	— 3,87	— 3,90
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 2,13	— 1,39	— 2,60	— 2,46
Amine Relief	—	— 2	—	— 6	— 7	— 18
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,18	— 2,15	— 7,04	— 6,43	— 32,98	— 29,58
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,40	— 2,41	— 10,02	— 8,70	— 39,52	— 36,12
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and Issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 6	+ 7	+ 25	+ 28	+ 77	+ 75
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	— 4	— 9	— 9	+ 2	+ 4
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 7	+ 12	+ 17	+ 72	+ 86
Military Issues	— 1,49	— 1,37	— 4,46	— 4,20	— 18,72	— 18,86
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+ 31	+ 36	+ 62	+ 60	+ 31,59	+ 3,85
State Railways	+ 2,06	+ 1,91	+ 6,10	+ 6,03		+ 22,31
East Indian Railway	+ 58	+ 53	+ 1,76	+ 1,71		+ 6,01
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above).	+ 22	+ 13	+ 64	+ 49		+ 1,62
Telegraph	+ 5	+ 5	+ 17	+ 16	+ 76	+ 79
TOTAL	+ 3,22	+ 2,98	+ 9,29	+ 8,99	+ 34,17	+ 34,58
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	— 72	— 70	— 2,31	— 2,29	— 29,02	— 10,53
State Railways	— 1,17	— 1,14	— 3,76	— 3,84		— 15,09
East Indian Railway	— 23	— 25	— 73	— 77		— 3,12
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	—	—	—	—		— 15
Telegraph	— 7	— 6	— 21	— 18	— 89	— 68
TOTAL	— 2,19	— 2,15	— 7,01	— 7,08	— 30,07	— 29,77
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	— 39	— 44	— 1,90	— 1,93	— 13,11	— 12,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	—	—	—	— 1	+ 7,86	+ 1,36
Post Office Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 21	— 56	— 2	— 1,08	—	— 25
Exchange Transfers for Gold in England	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—	—	—	+ 1	—	+ 7
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	— 2,50	— 1,57	— 7,60	— 5,80	— 25,60	— 27,69
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 10	+ 28	+ 39	— 50	+ 1,75	— 5
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,81	— 1,85	— 7,23	— 7,38	— 21,99	— 26,56
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,20	+ 1,09	+ 12	+ 44	— 51	+ 30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,04	16,27	18,12	17,82	17,75	17,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18,24	18,26	18,24	18,26	17,24	18,12

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Court-fees.

Exemptions.

The 20th July, 1903.

No. 4353-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on certified copies of entries in records-of-rights maintained under the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903 (Bombay Act IV of 1903) when such copies are required for the purpose of being filed in Court in accordance with the provisions of section 10, sub-section (1), of the said Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 21st July, 1903.

No. 4423-P.—Mr. J. A. Robertson, Director General of Statistics, is, with effect from the 3rd of July 1903, granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days and special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and two days in continuation.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Director General of Statistics, with effect from the 14th of July 1903, during the absence on leave of Mr. Robertson, or until further orders.

The 22nd July, 1903.

No. 4450-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of June 1903 are notified:

With effect from the 2nd of June 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. P. Hardiman,—

Messrs. M. A. N. A. Hydari and K. L. Datta to officiate in class II,

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class III, and

Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th of June 1903,—

Mr. M. Bhattacharya to officiate in class II instead of in class I,

Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to revert to class III, sub. *pro tempore*, and

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class III instead of in class II, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th of June 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. C. E. Crawley,—

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to officiate in class II, and

Mr. W. S. Adie to officiate in class III, of Accountants General.

Messrs. M. A. N. A. Hydari and K. L. Datta to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 29th of June 1903,—

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class III instead of in class II,

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, and

Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th July, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 735.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 496 of 1903, Brigadier-General (temporary Major-General) B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant-General in India, with the rank of Major-General, subject to His Majesty's approval, *vice* Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., confirmed in command of a district of the first class. Dated 30th June 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 736.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenants—

Sydney Robert Gordon Kendall, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 27th Madras Infantry. Dated 11th June 1903.

Kenzelm Digby Bold Murray, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 16th Bombay Infantry. Dated 18th June 1903.

Edmund Henry Lancaster, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry. Dated 31st May 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Charles Stuart Hamilton Roberts, 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Double Company officer, 36th Sikh Infantry. Dated 7th June 1903.

Rawdon James Macnabb, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment; Squadron officer, 1st Central India Horse. Dated 29th June 1903.

John Dymoke Scale, 4th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; Double Company officer, 27th Madras Infantry. Dated 15th June 1903.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 737.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Benson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 2nd June 1903, whilst officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, *vice* Colonel C. C. Little, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, on leave.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 738.—The following promotions and appointments are made, with effect from the 20th July 1903, in order to fill additional appointments recently sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Names.	From	To
Captain F. P. James, Indian Army, 5th Punjab Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain B. B. Peacock, Indian Army, 31st Punjab Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class (on probation).
Lieutenant H. C. Szezepanski, Indian Army, 33rd Punjab Infantry.	.....	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).
Lieutenant G. W. Ross, Indian Army, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry.	.....	Ditto ditto.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 739.—Major H. T. Brown, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 2nd class, with effect from the 14th July 1903.

Lieutenant J. L. Smith, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 3th class, with effect from the 8th July 1903.

Captain W. St. C. Muscroft, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 5th class, with effect from the 13th July 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

46th Punjab Infantry.

No. 740.—Jemadar Abdul Ghafur Khan, appointed on probation, in G. G. O. No. 106 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th December 1900.

Jemadar Najibullah Khan, appointed on probation, in G. G. O. No. 648 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 17th June 1901.

No. 741.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :

13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry.

Moti Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

No. 742.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 500 of 1903, Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., is confirmed in command of the Forces, Bengal, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, subject to His Majesty's approval, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir G. Luck, K.C.B., who has vacated. Dated 30th June 1903.

DISTRICT.

No. 743.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 504 of 1903, Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., is confirmed in the command of a district of the first class in India, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir A. Gaselee, confirmed in command of the Forces, Bengal. Dated 30th June 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 744.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 26th June 1903, page 4015.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 26th June, 1903.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Major F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst serving as a Commissioner for negotiating with China a settlement of the relations between India and Tibet. Dated 4th June 1903.

* * * * *

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 26th June 1903, pages 4009 and 4010.

WAR OFFICE;

26th June, 1903.

The King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following appointments to, and promotions in, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order :

General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Indian Army.

* * * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the second class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order :

* * * * *

Surgeon-General Colvin Colvin-Smith, C.B., K.H.S., late Indian Medical Service.

Major-General George Robertson Hennessey, C.B., Indian Army.

* * * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the third class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order :

* * * * *

Surgeon-General Adam Scott Reid, Indian Medical Service.

Colonel Lewis Denning, D.S.O., Indian Army.

Colonel Arthur George Frederic Browne, D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Blaxell Woon, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Archibald Henry Pollock, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Arthur Arnold Barrett, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Stanley Massy, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William St. Lucien Chase, V.C., Indian Army.

Major George Frederick Horace Dillon, Indian Army.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer during the occupation of China by International Troops:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, *vis.*:

Colonel (local Major-General) O'Moore Creagh, V.C., C.B., Indian Army, Commanding the Forces in China.

The King has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the occupation of China by International Troops:

The promotions to bear date of 1st January 1903.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, *vis.*:

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Aubrey de Vere Alexander, Indian Army. (For operations in China, 1900.)

Lieutenant Alexander Rowand, Royal Indian Marine. (For operations in China, 1900.)

Lieutenant Percy Byng Hall, Indian Army. (For capture of a band of Brigands on 17th December 1901, in the district of Chun-liang-Cheng.)

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:

Major C. M. Ducat, Indian Army, Military Attaché, Peking.

Major A. R. Dick, Indian Army

Major A. W. S. Wingate, Indian Army, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General (for Intelligence), Force in China.

Major V. B. Fane, Indian Army.

INDIA OFFICE;

26th June, 1903.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly;

Major Montagu William Douglas, Indian Army, lately Deputy Commissioner of Delhi District, and a Member of the Executive Committee, Coronation Durbar, Delhi;

Major Havelock Hudson, Indian Army, lately Assistant Quartermaster-General, and a Member of the Executive Committee, Coronation Durbar, Delhi;

Captain Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman, Indian Army, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Secretary of the Executive Committee, Coronation Durbar, Delhi;

To be Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

"London Gazette," dated the 30th June 1903, pages 4098, 4099 and 4100.

INDIA OFFICE;

30th June, 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments made by the Government of India:

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Hugh Harry Haworth Aspinall. Dated 22nd March 1903.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th February 1903.

Archibald Francis Pinkney Paxton.

Charles Francis Dobbie.
Arthur Guy Welman Moore.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 7th March 1903.
Ernest Frederick Orton.
Robert John Cuming.
Bertram Charles Kauntze.
Bernard Underwood Nicolay.
Duncan Alured Elmsley Will.
William Ogilvie Grant.
James David Stirling, D.S.O.
Gustavus Arthur Perreau.
Robert James Hilson.
Walter John Lambert.
Harold Tatum.

John Grattan. Dated 18th April 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Stuart Smith, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 14th January 1903, but to rank from 20th August 1900.
Lieutenant Arthur Edward Every Sargent, from the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 30th January 1903, but to rank from 5th December 1900.
Lieutenant Richard Bassett Cockburn Raban, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 17th February 1903, but to rank from 14th August 1901.
Lieutenant John Matson, from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 10th January 1903, but to rank from 23rd August 1901.
Lieutenant Hay Stewart Mitchell, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 8th February 1903, but to rank from 12th October 1901.
Lieutenant Alfred Ernest Mahon, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 12th February 1903, but to rank from 1st December 1901.
Lieutenant Francis Stephen Bowring, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 20th January 1903, but to rank from 11th December 1901.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

The Honourable Arthur Cecil Murray. Dated 20th October 1900.
George Lumley Whatford. Dated 23rd August 1902.
James Percy May. Dated 13th October 1902.
Joscelyn Theodore Hoshburgh Lane. Dated 13th October 1902.
Gunning Campbell Charles Clarke. Dated 28th October 1902.
Christopher Horace Howell. Dated 11th November 1902.
Alexander Frederick Stewart. Dated 12th December 1902.
James Lloyd Murphy. Dated 17th December 1902.
Douglas Vere Willoughby, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 19th December 1902. This is in substitution for the notification in the *London Gazette* of May 29th 1903.
George Burnet Abercrombie Rind. Dated 15th January 1903.
Francis Thomas Powney Ebdon. Dated 15th January 1903.
Henry Hugh Backhouse Prior. Dated 17th January 1903.
Cuthbert Colpoys Cunningham. Dated 26th January 1903.
Arthur Sydney Clark, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 27th January 1903. This is in substitution for the notification in the *London Gazette* of 29th May 1903.
Robert Dundas Alexander. Dated 2nd February 1903.
Alan Faulkner Redfern, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 30th February 1903.
Godfrey Pearse. Dated 2nd March 1903.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Charles Arthur Robertson. Dated 13th December 1902, but to rank from 28th August 1901. This cancels the notification concerning this officer in the *London Gazette* of 12th May.

Dated as below, but to rank from 30th October 1901.

Colin Campbell McLennan,—30th January 1903.

Francis Herbert Maynard,—30th January 1903.

Dated as below, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Edward George Hall,—23rd March 1903.

Harry William Whitwell,—24th March 1903.

Gerald Filose Broughton,—27th March 1903.

George Stuart Menteth Hutchinson,—15th March 1903.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Sydney Knox Hamilton Little, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 14th February 1903, but to rank from 21st November 1900.

Second-Lieutenant Grosvenor Percy Hood, from the Border Regiment. Dated 11th December 1902, but to rank from 5th January 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Heath Anderson, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 18th November 1902, but to rank from 8th May 1901. This cancels the notification concerning this officer in the *London Gazette* of 12th May.

Second-Lieutenant Cuthbert Gurney Hoare, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 13th February 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Henry St. George Stewart Scott, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 20th February 1903, but to rank from 26th June 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1903.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Arthur Owen Evans.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mackintosh Alexander Thomas Collie, M.B.

William Henry Quicke.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 31st January 1903.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

James Muir Crawford, M.B.

Bawa Jiwan Singh.

Charles Henry James.

Frederick O'Kinealy.

Arthur William Treminhare Buist, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Ernest Gerald Robert Whitcombe.

Baman Das Basu.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 27th January 1903.

Archibald Currie MacGilchrist, M.B.

John Wallace Dick Megaw, M.B.

Edward Owen Thurston, M.B.

George Browse.

Cecil Maurice Goodbody.

Robert Steen, M.B.

Frederick Fenn Elwes, M.B.

Ian Lamont MacInnes, M.B.
 Ernest Albert Churchward Matthews, M.B.
 Lessel Philip Stephen, M.B.
 Leonard Gilbert, M.B.
 Thomas George Nesbitt Stokes, M.B.
 Harry Malcolm Mackenzie, M.B.
 Michael Harris Thornely.
 Francis Victor Owen Beit, M.B.
 William O'Sullivan Murphy, M.B.
 Matthew Corry, M.B.
 Cecil Charles Murison.
 Herbert Armstrong Williams, M.B., D.S.O.
 William Christopher Long.
 George Crofts Beamish.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENTS.

Veterinary-Captains to be Veterinary-Majors.

Dated 20th March 1903.

Frank Joslen.
 Harrie Malcolm Maxwell.
 Henry Thomas Pease.
 George Henry Evans.

Veterinary-Lieutenants to be Veterinary-Captains.

John Dalrymple Edger Holmes. Dated 28th February 1903.
 William Orford Charles Dawson. Dated 4th March 1903.

Dated 20th March 1903.

John Farmer.
 Alfred Smith.
 Frank Shelson Headon Baldrey.
 George Kemp Walker.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Conductor James Wilson Turner to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th September 1901.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Conductor George Obadiah Easter to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th February 1903.

The promotion of Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Daniel Alfred Mellor to be Assistant Commissary, is post-dated to 23rd January 1903. This cancels the notification in the *London Gazette* of 12th May 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST, INDIA.

Sergeant-Major William Beard to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 23rd March 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST, BENGAL.

The promotion of Conductor William David Gray to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, notified in the *London Gazette* of 6th March 1903, is antedated to 29th November 1900.

ERRATA.

The promotion of Lieutenant Lionel Berkeley-Holt Haworth to the rank of Captain, notified in the *London Gazette* of 6th March, dates from 23rd December 1902, and not as therein stated.

The promotion of Captains Alfred Joseph Caruana and John Mary Camilleri to be Majors, notified in the *London Gazette* of 12th May, has effect from 14th January 1903, and not as therein stated.

The date of admission of Second-Lieutenant George Summerson Skinner to the Indian Army is 3rd January 1903, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 29th May 1903.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel John Fraser Dingwall Fordyce. Dated 10th August 1902.

Colonel Edmund Balfie. Dated 10th June 1903.

Major William Napier Campbell. Dated 17th June 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel Thomas Holbein Hendley, C.I.E. Dated 10th April 1903.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert William Denis Leahy, M.D. Dated 5th June 1903.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, BENGAL.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Major, James Craig. Dated 28th March 1903.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Patrick Lyons. Dated 1st October 1902.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

BOMBAY.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Richard Willis. Dated 26th May 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, George Raffin. Dated 7th April 1903.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Cyrus George Horlick. Dated 1st April 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Robert McMahon. Dated 5th November 1902.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Joseph Nathaniel Hesterlow. Dated 6th March 1903.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Edwin Lean. Dated 5th December 1902.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the temporary half-pay list of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :

Captain John Waller Orchard. Dated 25th May 1903.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 745.—Conductor Bertram Charles Taylor, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 746.—Conductor Ernest Cope, Public Works Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 747.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Dayes Jones, Indian Army (late Bombay Staff Corps), Unemployed Supernumerary List, is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance, with effect from the 7th May 1903, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vincent Stace, C.B., deceased.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 748.—The promotion of Second-Lieutenant William Bryan Bailey to the rank of Lieutenant, notified in G. G. O. No. 956 of 1902, is antedated to the 17th April 1902.

No. 749.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

1st June 1903.

Charles Percy Graham.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 750.—Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Stone, Barrack Master, 1st Class, Military Works Services, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 12th May 1903.

No. 751.—Conductor Alfred Benjamin Colvill, Barrack Serjeant, 1st Class, is promoted to the grade of Deputy-Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th March 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras.

No. 752.—Sergeant William Markham, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Bangalore, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 30th June 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 753.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 13th June 1903 :

Willoughby Richard Kelly Wischam.

Maurice Camillus Pinto.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 754.—No. 316, first class Hospital Assistant Saldar Beg (E) (since deceased) to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 8th September 1902, *vice* No. 266, second class Senior Hospital Assistant (supernumerary first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar) Shiu-parshan Singh, invalided.

No. 755.—No. 247, second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar (supernumerary first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar) Ahmedullah Khan (E) is absorbed in the grade of Senior Hospital Assistant, first class, ranking as Subadar ;

No. 416, first class Hospital Assistant (supernumerary Senior Hospital Assistant, first class, ranking as Subadar) Husain Ali (E) is absorbed in the grade of second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar,—
with effect from the 22nd September 1902, *vice* No. 162, first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Jan Muhammad, *Khan Sahib*, deceased.

No. 756.—No. 364, first class Hospital Assistant Abid Husain Khan (E) to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 28th September 1902, *vice* No. 267, second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Adjudhya-parshad, invalided.

(E) Passed in English.

No. 757.—No. 434, first class Hospital Assistant Shaikh Muhammad Ishak (E) (*seconded*) to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar (*seconded*);

No. 355, first class Hospital Assistant Kewal Kishun (E) to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar,—
with effect from the 20th October 1902, *vice* No. 316, second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Safdar Beg, deceased.

No. 758.—No. 197, second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Muhammad Abdul Jabbar (E) to be first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar;

No. 361, first class Hospital Assistant Kiyamuddin (E) to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar,—
with effect from the 24th October 1902, *vice* No. 88, first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Muhammad Fakir, retired.

No. 759.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st July 1903:

No. 1109, Bhagwan Singh.

No. 1110, Hakim Singh.

No. 1111, Hukam Singh.

No. 1112, Atar Singh.

MADRAS COMMAND.

No. 760.—The undermentioned second class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the first class, with effect from the 1st July 1903:

No. 1239, V. P. Annasawmy Pillay.

No. 1243, M. Varadarajulu Naicker.

No. 1244, T. I. Padmanabham Naidu.

No. 1245, N. Vigiaraghava Mondelly.

No. 1248, S. D. Jesudoss Nadar.

No. 1249, Robert Sahu.

No. 1251, T. Perianayagum Pillay.

No. 1252, M. Kader Sheriff.

No. 1253, R. Lakshminarayanawamy.

No. 1254, P. K. Bappu.

No. 1255, P. Hiralaul.

No. 1257, M. Kelu.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

No. 761.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the dates notified against their names:

No. 264, Vishnoo Ramachandra Mallikar

No. 265, Shirpat Ramchandra

No. 266, Narayen Gunpat Dhunowtey

No. 267, Parshotam Narotam Patel

No. 268, Krishnaji Ramchandra Kanade

No. 269, Amratlal Jaskaram Kothari

No. 270, Ravishanker Jagannath Vyas

No. 271, Shivram Babaji Patel

No. 272, Raghunath Balkrishna Alate

No. 273, Shakarabhai Hira Chand

No. 274, Vaman Hari Supekar

No. 275, Narayan Krishnaji Bagwe

16th September 1902.

2nd January 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 762.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Risaldar Bishn Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Pahlwan Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bachittar Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Duffadar Sobha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

Quetta Mountain Battery.

Quartermaster Havildar Khanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh discharged on pension after 21 years' service, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry.

Jemadar Dal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Dhin Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th June 1903.

17th Musalman Rajput Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Havildar Mirza Wali Jan Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Ata Mohammed, promoted, with effect from the 17th September 1902.

26th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Lachman Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Kesar Singh, transferred to the 27th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 25th June 1903.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Kalu Roka to be Subadar and Havildar Gunbir Ale to be Jemadar, *vice* Harak Singh Borathoki, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th May 1903.

43rd Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Birbhan Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Perlad Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Kulman Ale, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 763.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :

Colonel William Edward Johnson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, Principal Medical Officer, Madras District,—30th June 1903.

Major Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles,—20th July 1903.

No. 764.—Lieutenant Thomas Leslie Craven, Indian Army, late 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th February 1903.

REWARDS.

No. 765.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following rewards, with effect from the 1st January 1903 :

For promotion to the rank of Ressaidar, supernumerary.

Jemadar Ramji Lal, 10th Bengal Lancers.

For admission to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Hanwat Singh, 10th Jat Infantry, to be supernumerary and to be absorbed as soon as a suitable vacancy occurs.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 766.—The undermentioned warrant officers, belonging to Indian Departments, and non-departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Bombay unattached list, are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th June 1903 :

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Without gratuity.

Conductor George Walter Chalwin.
 Conductor William Hammond.
 Conductor Andrew William Underwood.
 Conductor James Wharton.
 Conductor Frederick Dillow.
 Sub-Conductor Ernest Barrow Stephens.
 Sub-Conductor John Atkinson Duncan.
 Sub-Conductor James Swan Freemantle.
 Sub-Conductor Ernest Henry Hewitt.
 Sub-Conductor James William Webster.
 Sub-Conductor Frederick William Kaye.
 Sub-Conductor John Nolan.

With gratuity.

Sergeant Charles Kendall, 1st class Soldier Mechanic, Gun Carriage Factory,
 Bombay.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Without gratuity.

Conductor John Richard Arthur.
 Conductor Arthur Henry Smith.

ATTACHED BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Conductor John Robert Hudson.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

With gratuity.

First class Serjeant-Instructor and Acting Serjeant-Major Adam Gaskell, Nagpore
 Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

With gratuity.

Quartermaster Serjeant Alfred Barnes, Deolali Depôt.

No. 767.—The undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Punjab-Bengal Unattached List and warrant officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, serving in the Punjab Command, are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th June 1903:

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Without gratuity.

Conductor David Griffiths.
 Conductor Walter Green.
 Conductor George William Hoare.
 Conductor William Reeves.
 Sub-Conductor Hope Loane.
 Sub-Conductor Alfred Lucking.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Without gratuity.

Conductor (now Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain)
 Patrick Murphy.
 Conductor Frank William Robertson.
 Conductor Thomas Robert Todd.
 Conductor Joseph Kelly.
 Conductor William Walcroft.
 Conductor Henry Robert Arthur.
 Conductor John Leather.
 Conductor Arthur Villiers.
 Conductor Charles Digby.
 Sub-Conductor Frederick William Kaye.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

Without gratuity.

- Conductor Mark Carroll.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Without gratuity.

- 1st class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Brandon.
- 1st class Assistant Surgeon Edwin Walter Fraser.
- 1st class Assistant Surgeon William Alfred Voucher.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

With gratuity.

- Serjeant Eugene O'Farrell.

No. 768.—The undermentioned are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1903:

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

- 1st class Assistant Surgeon Servulo Joseph Pais.
- 1st class Assistant Surgeon Henry Richard Roach.
- 1st class Assistant Surgeon Cajetan Marie DeSouza.
- 1st class Assistant Surgeon Arthur Butler Gardiner.
- 1st class Assistant Surgeon Charles Augustus Puce.
- 1st class Assistant Surgeon John Thomas Fenwick.
- 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Amor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 769.—Major Henry Leadbeater Crossman, V.D., supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th June 1903, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the Corps.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 770.—Second-Lieutenant Albert Edward Macaulay Audsley to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th June 1903, *vice* Gregson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 771.—Lieutenant Fred Wilson Newton, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 22nd June 1903.

Lieutenant Charles Kiernander, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 30th June 1903.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 772.—Captain Walter Aubrey Pemberton to be Major, with effect from the 1st July 1903, *vice* Meston, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 773.—Henry Wenden, Esquire, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Honorary Colonel, to be Colonel Commandant.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 774.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel John Sarjant to be Commandant, with effect from the 19th June 1903, *vice* Shipp, transferred.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 775.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Shipp, V.D., to be Commandant, with effect from the 19th June 1903, *vice* Traill, resigned.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 776.—Lieutenant Thomas Stephenson resigns his commission.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 777.—Lieutenant Richard Blanchard Ward, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1903, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Captain, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 778.—Vernon Wood, Esq., to be Major, with effect from the 1st May 1903, on augmentation.

ORGANISATION.

No. 779.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the reorganisation of the Volunteer Corps in Oudh as follows:

I.—The employes of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, who are now members of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles and the Oudh Volunteer Rifles, will be organised as a separate Railway Volunteer Corps to be designated the "Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles."

II.—On the withdrawal of these railway employes from the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles, that corps will be abolished: the 22 members who are employes of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway being transferred to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Corps and the remaining* members to the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

	Strength.
1 Mounted Infantry Company	75
1 Company at Bareilly	40
1 Detachment at Moradabad	7
Reservists	36

Rifles, that corps will be abolished: the 22 members who are employes of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway being transferred to the Bengal and North-Western Rail-

III.—The designation of the Oudh Volunteer Rifles will be changed to "Lucknow Volunteer Rifles" to include the companies and detachment* marginally noted and to be recruited, as hitherto, throughout Oudh.

	Approximate numbers.
3 La Martiniera Companies	224
A Lucknow Company	50
A detachment at Fyzabad	15
Reservists	25

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th July, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 18th and 24th July 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.*	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Unattached List	2nd-Lieutenant James Bell Cochran.	10th July 1903	Quetta	..	Attached to 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.
5th Bengal Cavalry	Major Stanley Charles Gough.	15th July 1903	Gulmarg	..	
22nd Madras Infantry	Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) James Andrew Brown.	19th July 1903	Abbottabad	..	

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th July, 1903.

No. 265.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 112 Railways, dated the 19th March 1903, Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from leave, transferred permanently from the Engineering to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in Class III, Grade 1 of that establishment.

Lieutenant Magniac is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway and is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the latter Railway, with temporary rank in Class II, Grade 4, until further orders.

The 21st July, 1903.

No. 266.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1903.
Fowler, F. D.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. pro tem.	9th June.
Martyn, G. V.	Chief Engineer, and Class.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. pro tem.	5th July.
Harrington, H. S.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. pro tem., supernumerary.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, supernumerary.	Temporary.	Ditto.
Shadbois, E. I.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. pro tem.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary.	Ditto.
Moyle, G.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary.	Ditto.
Michell, T.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, supernumerary.	Temporary.	Ditto.
Anderson, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. pro tem.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary.	Ditto.
Arundel, E. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. pro tem.	7th July.
McHutchin, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. pro tem., supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Reversion.	Ditto.
Montagu, J. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. pro tem., supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Reversion.	Ditto.
Routh, R. S. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. pro tem., supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Reversion.	Ditto.
Rose, G. P., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. pro tem.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Reversion.	Ditto.

No. 267.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 259, dated 9th July 1903, regarding the appointment of Mr. W. Chadwick as Officiating Consulting Engineer, Burma, expunge the words "with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer."

No. 268.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 162, dated 5th May 1903, regarding the Honourable E. H. S. Napier, Officiating Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, expunge the words "during the first period of one month and twenty days of the leave; and thereafter he will hold temporary rank in the same class."

No. 269.—Mr. George Edward Wright is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 23rd July, 1903.

No. 270.—Mr. G. Hawkes, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

No. 271.—Major H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, whose services have been lent to the Madras Railway Company, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the twelve months and twenty-one days' leave previously granted to him.

The 24th July, 1903.

No. 272.—With reference to the Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 447, dated 20th July 1903, Lieutenant F. R. H. Eustace, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is posted to the establishment, under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 275.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 376, dated 21st October 1902, Babu Bhuggobutty Churn Ghose is permanently appointed, with effect from 1st July 1903, to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

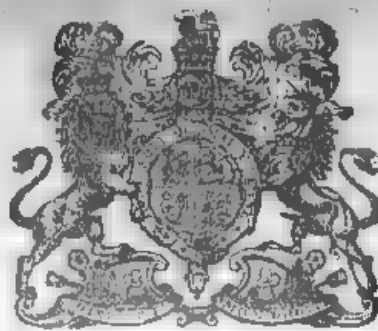
Simla, the 24th July, 1903.

No. 273.—Mr. L. M. Seabrooke, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 12th June 1903.

No. 274.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 429, dated 13th November 1902, Mr. J. Moran is permanently appointed, with effect from 1st July 1903, to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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No. 31.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st July, 1903.

No. 17.—The following Statute is published for general information :

ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1903.

[3 EDWARD VII, CHAPTER 4.]

An Act to provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[30TH APRIL, 1903.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law :

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces

should consist of two hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions :

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid :

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea :

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm ; yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow :

44 & 45 Vict.,
c. 58. And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and three on the following days :

- (a) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April ; and
- (b) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July ; and
- (c) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1903.

2. (1) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter

Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58) to be in force for specified times.

mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say) :

- (a) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and three to the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and four, both inclusive ; and
- (b) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and three to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and four, both inclusive ; and
- (c) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and three to the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and four, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of

His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number herein-before mentioned.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the schedule to this Act.

Prices in respect of billeting.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished	Fourpence per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	One shilling and three-pence halfpenny each.
Breakfast as so specified	One penny halfpenny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Fourpence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and nine-pence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th July, 1903.

No. 379.—Mr. J. G. Silcock has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 19th June 1903.

The 31st July, 1903.

No. 384.—Mr. H. G. Stokes, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed, *sub. pro tem.*, to be an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 31st July 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 28th July, 1903.

No. 920.—Lieutenant S. R. Christophers, Indian Medical Service, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 15th July 1903.

The 30th July, 1903.

No. 926.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Captain D. R. Green, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal),—5th June 1903.

Captain C. A. Lane, M.D., Indian Medical Service,—24th March 1903.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 28th July, 1903.

No. 1183.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Sydney, the 23rd July, 1903.

From—The Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Queensland free from plague.

No. 1184.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 19th July, 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine against Tebeit (*sic*) replaced by medical visit and rat destruction.

The 31st July, 1903.

No. 1193.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 1, 1903.

H. 10470.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated June 30, from His Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg :—"Amara Province (Asiatic Turkey) declared free from plague."

POLICE.

The 31st July, 1903.

No. 664.—The services of Mr. J. N. Sharpe, District Superintendent of Police, United Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th July, 1903.

No. 339.—The services of the Reverend C. G. Stokoe, Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 1st July 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Calcutta.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1903.

No. 1193.—In supersession of Notification No. 770—81-2, dated the 13th May 1903, Major G. B. Hodgson, Indian Army, Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for eighteen days combined with medical leave for eleven months and twelve days, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st May 1903.

EMIGRATION.

The 27th July, 1903.

No. 1268—7-7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule G, Scale No. 3 (B), OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES, showing Instruments and appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel, of the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, after the entry relating to "spirit lamp" the following entry shall be inserted, namely :

Microscope ...

1*

* This is required to be supplied for vessels proceeding to Demerara. Baker's Plantation microscope, the present price of which is £2-5-0, is suitable.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th July, 1903.

No. 1239-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Don R. Acquaroni Y de Solis, as Consul for Spain at Bombay.

The 30th July, 1903.

No. 2178-F.—The services of Lieutenant G. H. Gunning, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 18th July, 1903, for employment as a Reserve Officer with Frontier Militia Corps.

The 31st July, 1903.

No. 3608-I.B.—Captain W. H. Wardell, Double Company Commander, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major F. J. H. Wynch, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 3630-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2134-I. B., dated the 5th August, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad and Bolarum, in the form hereinafter set forth.

Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, etc.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Law may be called the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and it extends to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad and Bolarum.
2. Nothing in this Law shall apply to the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "cannon" includes all howitzers, mortars, wall-pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same;
- (b) "arms" includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms;
- (c) "ammunition" includes articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flint, gun-wads, percussion-caps, fuses and friction-tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre;
- (d) the expression "military stores" in any section of this Law means any military stores to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, specially extend such section, and includes—
 - (i) sulphur, when possessed in quantities exceeding ten sers at any one time,
 - (ii) leaden bird-shot and bullets, when possessed in quantities exceeding one hundredweight at any one time, and
 - (iii) lead, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may so extend such section;
- (e) "license" means a license granted under this Law and "licensed" means holding such license; and
- (f) "Cantonment Magistrate" includes the Judicial Superintendent in the case of the Contingent Station of Aurangabad, and a Superintendent of Police vested with magisterial powers where no resident Magistrate has been appointed.

II.—Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

4. (1) No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or the officer in charge of the nearest police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

5. (1) No person shall bring or take into or out of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, or the Contingent Station of Aurangabad or Bolarum, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) extends to arms (other than cannon) or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or ammunition, either in British India or in the Residency Bazars, the Cantonment and Contingent Stations aforesaid; but the Cantonment Magistrate or the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, as the case may be, may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the Resident thereon.

Transport.

6. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency

Orders,—

(a) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over the whole of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Contingent Stations of Aurangabad and Bolarum, or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby; and

(b) cancel any such notification.

7. (1) When any person is found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used for any unlawful purpose, any person may, without warrant, apprehend him and take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him.

(2) Any person so apprehended, and any arms, ammunition or military stores so taken by a person not being a Magistrate or Police officer, shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police officer.

(3) All persons apprehended by, or delivered to a Police officer, and all arms and ammunition seized by, or delivered to, any such officer under this section, shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.

IV.—Going armed and possessing arms, etc.

8. (1) No person shall go armed with any arms, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Going armed.

(2) Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police officer or other person empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

9 After a date to be fixed in this behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, no person shall have in his possession or under his

Possession.

control any cannon or fire-arms, or any ammunition or military stores, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

10. (1) Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful,

Deposit at police station.

shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not, within three years from the date of deposit, apply for it and produce a license authorising him to possess it, it shall be forfeited.

V.—Licenses.

11. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules, among other matters,—

Rules.

(a) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force;

(b) fix a fee, payable by stamp or otherwise, in respect of any such license;

- (c) direct that the holder of any such license, other than a license for possession, shall keep a record or account, in such form as the Resident may prescribe, of anything done thereunder, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of the Government to do so ;
- (d) empower any officer of the Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept by any person holding a license of the description referred to in section 4 or section 5 ;
- (e) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession or under his control to any officer of the Government so empowered ; and
- (f) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered thereby when called upon by an officer of the Government so to do.

Cancellation and suspension of licenses.

12. Any license may be cancelled or suspended—

- (a) by the officer by whom it was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by the Superintendent, Residency Bazaars, or the Cantonment Magistrate, as the case may be, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer or authority deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license ; or
 - (b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder is convicted of an offence against this Law or the rules thereunder ; and
- the Resident may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, cancel or suspend, wholly or partially, any license or all licenses granted under this Law.

VI.—Penalties.

13. Whoever—

For breaches of sections 4, 5, 6, 8 to 11.

- (a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4 ;
- (b) fails to give notice as required by section 4 ;
- (c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5 ;
- (d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under section 6 ;
- (e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 8 ;
- (f) has in his possession or under his control any cannon, fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 9 ;
- (g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule made under section 11, clause (c), he is required to keep ;
- (h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule made under section 11, clause (e), he is required to exhibit ; or
- (i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores as required by section 9 or section 10,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a), (c), (d) or (f) of section 13 in

For secret breaches of sections 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10. such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier, and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted,

For breach of license.

does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any

For authorised purchase, delivery, etc., of arms.

person not licensed or authorised under section 4, sub-section (2), to sell the same, or delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously

ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

17. Any person violating any rule made under this Law, for the violation of which no penalty is otherwise provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Law committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, the convicting court or Magistrate may further direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package, or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

19. (1) Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose, or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace, he may, after recording the ground of his belief, cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person or in which he has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores to be, and seize and detain the same, although covered by a license, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

(2) The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by, or in the presence of, some officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Resident.

20. The Resident may order or cause to be seized any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, although licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as he thinks necessary.

21. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders,—

(a) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition, or withdraw any local area, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Law; and

(b) cancel any such notification, and again subject the persons or things or local area to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

22. Every person aware of the commission of any offence against this Law shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, give information of the same to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer, and every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, give information to the nearest Police officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit which he has reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Law has been or is being committed.

23. No proceedings in respect of an offence punishable under section 13, clause (f), shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the First Assistant Resident.

24. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 13, clause (f), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed in this behalf by the Resident.

25. (1) The Resident may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and empower any person to take such census.

(2) On the issue of a notification under sub-section (1), all persons possessing any such arms in such local area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

(3) Whoever refuses or neglects to produce any such arms when so required, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

26. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Law without having given him at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceedings and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

No. 3631-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(1) to exclude from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in the said Law—

- (a) bows and arrows;
- (b) uniform swords and dirks of recognised military or official patterns when possessed by or intended to be supplied to persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms;
- (c) swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;
- (d) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes;
- (e) spears of all kinds and hunting knives, except when possessed and carried by persons or classes whom the Resident may prescribe by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders; and
- (f) toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having a calibre of less than one inch, a length of bore of less than twenty-four inches, and the interior of the bore unrifled;

(2) to exclude gun-wads and wire cartridges from the operation of section 3 of the said Law;

(3) to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8, 9 and 10 of the said Law, other than (except where otherwise expressly stated) those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, rifles of '303 bore or rifles of '450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern if such rifles have been imported subsequently to the 20th February 1901, without the sanction of the Government of India, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and patterns aforesaid, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the following persons, provided that (except where otherwise expressly stated) the arms or ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use, and shall not exceed quantities (if any) as the Resident at Hyderabad may from time to time declare to be reasonable for them to carry or possess:

- (a) All Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, and members of any Order of Knighthood; all persons to whom the Kaiser-i-Hind medal has been awarded; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India; all persons who have been granted a sword in public darbar in British India or by the Resident; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January 1877; and all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at Civil Courts in British India or in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Contingent Stations of Aurangabad and Bolarum.
- (b) All members and ex-members of the Legislative Councils of the Governor General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
- (c) All military and naval officers; all soldiers (including men transferred to the Indian Reserve Forces) and sailors in the service of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India; all volunteers, and such officers of the Police (including members of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department), Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Salt, Opium, and Excise Departments as the Resident may, by general or special order, direct.
- (d) All British officers in regimental employ, members of Volunteer Corps, Staff Sergeants and Warrant officers of British units of the Army, including such as are instructors of Volunteer Corps, in respect of single-barrel rifles of '303 bore used or intended to be used by them for match-shooting purposes, subject to the following conditions:
- (i) that only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any individual, hereby exempted;

- (ii) that the rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards;
- (iii) that the rifle shall become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner may, for the time being, belong;
- (iv) that the owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which he belongs, to the effect that the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment; and
- (v) that this exemption shall cease to have effect on the owner leaving regimental employ permanently or the Volunteer force, as the case may be; provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him.
- (f) All Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Special Magistrates, and all officers of the Public Works Department of and above the rank of Assistant Engineer in the service of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India.
- (g) All European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India: all Armenians and all Americans and Europeans, not British-born subjects of His Majesty, who are temporarily residing or travelling in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, or the Contingent Station of Aurangabad or Bolarum.
- (g) Subject only to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the Resident, all ruling chiefs and such members of the families or high officials of ruling chiefs as the Resident may designate on the occasion of their entering or residing in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, or the Contingent Station of Aurangabad or Bolarum, with their retinues to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Resident, and all officials of such chiefs passing through the said areas on duty.
- (h) All retired officers of the Native Army who are in receipt of pensions as such, or who, not being in receipt of pensions as such, have been recommended for exemption by their Commanding Officers by entries recorded on their certificates of discharge, and such pensioned officers of the civil departments as the Resident may, by general or special order, direct,
- (i) Any other personages or classes of personages (with their retainers) who may from time to time be exempted in British India from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories, and the number of weapons and of retainers in each case.
- (j) All landholders, and members of Municipal Committees or District Boards of approved loyalty and of good position, according to such lists as may be issued by the Resident.
- (k) The retainers of the undermentioned Nobles and high official of the Hyderabad State:
 - (1) Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
 - (2) Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
 - (3) Nawab Iftakhar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
 - (4) Nawab Khani Khanan Bahadur.
 - (5) Nawab Asaf Yar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
 - (6) Faridoofji Jamshedji, C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Minister to His Highness the Nizam.

No. 3632-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:

RULES.

Transport, Import and Export.

1. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported without a license in Form I appended to these rules. The license will be granted by the Resident or by an officer authorized by the Government of India or by the Resident to grant such license, as the case may be. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the licensing officer of the place to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license, or the officer to whom application for the license is made may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required; and on receiving reply may either issue the license to the applicant, or inform

him that his application for a license to transport arms, etc., has been refused. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be ten rupees.

2. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption, and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use, will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under sections 12 and 13 of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903.

3. A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition, or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence from the premises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition, or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantity and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition, and military stores may supply the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch in any way desired to the residence of the purchaser the articles ordered by any such person so long as they fulfil the requirements of rule 2, and are legibly addressed to the person for whom they are intended.

4. A license to transport arms, or ammunition, or military stores is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for the importation of any rifles or parts of, or fittings for, rifles, except rifles or parts of, or fittings for, rifles of such quality or in such quantity as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes.

NOTE.—No such licenses will be granted for the importation of any rifles of .303 bore or rifles of .450 bore of the Martini-Henri pattern.

6. Licenses to import arms (other than arms for which the Governor General in Council is to issue licenses under rule 5), ammunition, or military stores may be granted by the Resident or by an officer authorized by the Government of India or by the Resident. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be rupees five; but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition, or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bonâ fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from any other part of the territories of His Highness the Nizam, or from any other Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the First Assistant to the Resident.

The license shall be prepared in Form II appended to these rules.

7. Licenses to export arms, or ammunition, or military stores to any place in India, but not in British India, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by the Resident or by an officer authorised by the Government of India or by the Resident.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in Form III and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India in the Foreign Department or the Resident may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee.

Copies of such licenses shall be sent on the day of issue to the Resident and to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are to be exported.

8. Persons desirous of transporting, importing, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorised to grant a license. The application must specify—

- (a) the place to which the articles are to be transported, imported, or exported; the route of transport, import, or export; and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey;
- (b) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition; or
- (c) in the case of transport, or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of a Magistrate or Police officer at the place of consignment, the evidence of such consent being produced with the application.

9. Persons transporting, importing, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. In the case of transport, or import, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport, or import licenses to the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment Magistrate, as the case may be.

11. The officer to whom the transport, import, or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered under rule 10 must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Manufacture and Sale.

12. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms, or ammunition, or military stores may be granted by the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment Magistrate, as the case may be in Forms IV and V appended to these rules. But licenses to manufacture, convert, keep or sell, or keep for sale, breach-loading rifles, rifle ammunition, or military stores for rifles may be granted only by the Resident in Form IV-B or V-B so appended. The Resident may under this rule grant licenses to selected dealers to hold a certain amount of ammunition for rifles of 303 bore, or rifles of 450 bore of the Martini-Henri pattern, on the condition that the license-holders shall not sell from this stock to any person who does not hold a license to possess any such ammunition. The fee, payable in stamps, shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture, convert and sell, and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition, and military stores. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Resident may direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms, or ammunition, or sulphur are or is manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a sign-board, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the vernacular his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or, as the case may be, "Licensed to deal in") arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 16 of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, either in the vernacular or in English.

Possession of arms, and going armed.

13. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

14. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purpose of sport or protection or of display may be granted by the Resident, or by an officer authorised by the Government of India or by the Resident, in Form VI appended to these rules. Such a license shall be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon, and will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in it on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named therein. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the licensing officer, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the First Assistant Resident, or other officer authorised by the Resident, be valid throughout the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Contingent Stations of Aurangabad and Bolarum.

15. Licenses for the possession of reasonable quantities of ball-d ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the 303 bore or rifles of the 450 bore of the Martini-Henri pattern shall be granted by the Resident, or by an officer authorised by the Government of India or by the Resident, in the said Form VI. Such licenses shall be granted on application to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of the 303 bore or a rifle of the 450 bore of the Martini-Henri pattern, and shall state the amount of such ball-d ammunition which he may possess in the following twelve months. Duly licensed dealers shall be allowed to import their ball-d ammunition up to the quantity stated in their licenses. Upon every license produced in support of an application for leave to import, the quantity of ammunition to import which leave was given, and the date of giving it, shall be endorsed by the authority by whom leave was granted.

16. The Resident or an officer authorised by the Resident may grant a license in Form VII appended to these rules for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such a license shall be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Holders of such licenses, unless specially authorised by the officer granting them, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. When an officer receives an application for such a license in Form VII from a person who is not resident within his jurisdiction or is not personally known to him, he shall before granting the license ascertain from the Magistrate of the place in which the applicant resides whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary.

17. Licenses simply to possess fire-arms or ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form VIII appended to these rules, and shall be valid for five years without fee. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed or to carry arms.

18. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form IX appended to these rules, without fee and for a term of five years, to persons who require

arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. Such a license will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the area for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the licensee and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that the weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of such licenses must not go armed to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

19. Licenses may be granted, in Form X appended to these rules, to cultivators, contractors, and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, and to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the licenses, to be required *bonâ fide*, for blasting purposes.

20. Licenses for the importation, possession, or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Resident to be intended only for *bonâ fide* medicinal, manufacturing, or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee. This concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition.

21. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, and the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, as the case may be, are authorized to suspend, under the orders of the Resident, the operations of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and of the notifications and rules thereunder, for such period as may be considered necessary or as the Resident may fix.

NOTE.—The authority to suspend is necessary on the occasion of a religious festival or procession, or, when the Residency Bazars and the Cantonment of Secunderabad are used as thoroughfares from the City of Hyderabad to places of pilgrimage or religious resort beyond the city.

General.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp shall be refunded to the applicant.

23. Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applicable within the meaning of schedule II, article I, clause (a), of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.

24. All licenses under rules 12 and 14 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under rule 18 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee, by the same authority that granted it.

25. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee, and in any other case on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses if lost or destroyed free of all fee.

26. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules and the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903. Licenses under rules 14 and 17 may be granted subject to the observance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Resident, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

27. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

28. Licenses shall be written or printed in English.

29. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under rule 14 or rule 15 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license: in which case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many, and whose, retainers are covered by the license.

30. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may at his discretion refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Resident.

31. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superior and of the Resident.

FORM I.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to Transport arms, ammunition, or military stores in the

Name, etc., of license-holder and agent, if any, authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch, route, and mode of transit.	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight in aca.				
								From the _____		
								to the _____		
								_____ 190 .		

Date on which consent was given by the _____

_____ of the _____

_____ where _____

the place of consignment _____

Place of despatch.

The _____ 190 .

The _____ 190 .

Seal.

This license is subject to the provisions of the Residency Bazaars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder.

This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

The officer granting this license must send a copy thereof on the day of issue to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place to which the articles are consigned, and the license itself must be given up to such Magistrate.

When the license is granted for transport within the limits of the same district, the license must be given up to the local Magistrate (if any) having jurisdiction in the place to which the articles are consigned, who will satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with, and will then return the license to the officer who granted it.

FORM II.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition, or military stores into the

Name, etc., of licensee-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the ____ of ____ 190 . to the ____ of ____ 190 .

190 .

(Signature.)

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

It is subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by it shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

This license must be delivered to the licensing officer of the area when the articles covered by it reach their destination.

FORM III.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to export arms or military stores to any place beyond the border of the
and not within the limits of British India.*

Name, etc., of license- holder and agent, if any.	Number of pack- ets.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of con- signee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the ____ of ____ 190 ____ to the ____ ____ 190 ____

The ____ 190 ____

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

It is subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazzas and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903.
and the rules thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by it shall be described in legible characters on the outside of
such package.

This license must be delivered before export to the Railway authorities or, in the case of consignments
crossing the frontier by road or river, the Deputy Commissioner.

FORM IV.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert, or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Serial No. of license.	Name and residence of licensee-holder.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Date on which license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st of December 190 .

_____ District }
 _____ 190 . }

(Signature.)

_____ of _____

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of the licensing officer.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Law quoted separately below.
 2. The holder shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Resident may direct.
 3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.
 4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police station.*
 5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a signboard on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the vernacular his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or, as the case may be, 'Licensed to deal in') arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 16 of the Law.
 6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VI or VII (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of sale; and shall sign the endorsement.
 7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown in the face of the license.
 8. The holder shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.
 - 8-A. The holder shall in all cases satisfy himself that the purchaser is legally entitled to possess the arms which he purchases.
 9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.
 10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition or, unless he is specially authorised in that behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad, to possess or sell ordinary revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.
- Explanation.*—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.
- "Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

*N. B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

Sections of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, referred to in Condition No. 1.

4. (1) No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer, or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.
- (2) Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.
10. (1) Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.
- (2) If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not, within three years from the date of deposit, apply for it and produce a license authorising him to possess it, it shall be forfeited.
13. Whoever—
 - (a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;
 - (b) fails to give notice as required by section 4;
 - (c) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule * * * he is required to keep;
 - (d) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule * * * he is required to exhibit; or
 - (e) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores as required by * * * section 10,
 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.
14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a) * * * of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier, and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.
15. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorised under section 4, sub-section (2), to sell the same, or delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
17. Any person violating any rule made under this Law, for the violation of which no penalty is otherwise provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.
18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Law committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, the convicting Court or Magistrate may further direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the said Law quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock and of all sales in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police station.*

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a sign-board, on which shall be printed in large letters in English and in vernacular his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 16 of the said Law either in vernacular or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VI or VII (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of the sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license covers only sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The holder shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

8-A. The holder shall in all cases satisfy himself that the purchaser is legally entitled to possess the arms he purchases.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition or, unless he is specially authorised in that behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad, to possess or sell ordinary revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

* N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

Sections of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, referred to in Condition No. 1.

4. (1) No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or the officer in charge of the nearest police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

10. (1) Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not, within three years from the date of deposit, apply for it and produce a license authorising him to possess it, it shall be forfeited.

13. Whoever—

(a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;

(b) fails to give notice as required by section 4;

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule . . . he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule . . . he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores as required by . . . section 10, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a) . . . of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant, or to any person, employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier, and whoever, on any search being made under section 10, conceals, or attempts to conceal, any arms, ammunition, or military stores, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorised under section 4, sub-section (2), to sell the same, or delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

17. Any person violating any rule made under this Law for the violation of which no penalty is otherwise provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Law committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, the convicting court or magistrate may further direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM V.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Serial No. of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business.	DESCRIPTION OF		Date on which license expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition and military stores.	
					The 31st of Decem- ber 190 .

_____ }
 _____ 190 .

(Signature.)

_____ of _____

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of the licensing officer.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Law quoted separately below.
 2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock and of all sales in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct.
 3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.
 4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police station.*
 5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in vernacular his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 16 of the Law, either in vernacular or in English.
 6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VI or VII (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of the sale; and shall sign the endorsement.
 7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.
 8. The holder shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.
 - 8-A. The holder shall in all cases satisfy himself that the purchaser is legally entitled to possess the arms he purchases.
 9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.
 10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition or, unless he is specially authorised in that behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad, to possess or sell ordinary revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.
- Explanation.*—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.
- "Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

* N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

Sections of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, referred to in Condition No. 1.

4. (1) No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.
- (2) Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or the officer in charge of the nearest police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.
10. (1) Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.
- (2) If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not, within three years from the date of deposit, apply for it and produce a license, authorizing him to possess it, it shall be forfeited.
13. Whoever—
 - (a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;
 - (b) fails to give notice as required by section 4;
 - (c) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule * * *, he is required to keep;
 - (d) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule * * *, he is required to exhibit; or
 - (e) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores as required by * * * section 10,
 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.
14. Whoever does any act mentioned in a clause (a) * * * of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier, and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.
15. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under section 4, sub-section (2), to sell the same, or delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
17. Any person violating any rule made under this Law for the violation of which no penalty is otherwise provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.
18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Law committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, the convicting Court or Magistrate may further direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the said Law quoted separately below.

2. The holder shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Resident may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police station.

5. The holder shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in vernacular his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or, as the case may be, 'Licensed to deal in') arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 16 of the said Law either in vernacular or in English.

6. The holder shall at time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VI or VII (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license covers only sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The holder shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

8-A. The holder shall in all cases satisfy himself that the purchaser is legally entitled to possess the arms he purchases.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition or, unless he is specially authorised in that behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad, to possess or sell ordinary revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

* N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

Sections of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, referred to in Condition No. 1.

4. (1) No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

10. (1) Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not, within three years from the date of deposit, apply for it and produce a license authorising him to possess it, it shall be forfeited.

13. Whoever—

(a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;

(b) fails to give notice as required by section 4;

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule * * *, he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule * * *, he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by * * * section 10;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a) * * * of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier, and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorised under section 4, sub-section (2), to sell the same, or delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

17. Any person violating any rule made under this Law for the violation of which no penalty is otherwise provided shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Law committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, the convicting court or magistrate may further direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

**FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON,
PAYABLE IN STAMPS.**

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display.

The 31st of December
190 .

The _____ of _____ 190 .

_____ of the _____

Form of renewing the license.

[illegible]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for further extension by the First Assistant Resident.

5. It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place named for *bande* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but unless special authority is obtained from the licensing officer, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :—

- (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;
- (3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police station.*

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Law :

Section 8. (1) No person shall go armed with any arms, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

(2) Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police officer, or other person empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 13.—Whoever—

(e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 8 ;

(f) has in his possession or under his control any cannon, fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 9 ;

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores as required by section 9 or section 10, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued ; but the holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition or, unless he is specially authorised in that behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad, to possess or sell ordinary revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

* N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

FORM VII.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON,

PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

Licensed to go armed—On a journey.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 28).	ARMS AND AMMUNITION COVERED BY THIS LICENSE.		Place of departure, route and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.			
						From the _____ of _____ 190 to the _____ of _____ 190

(Signature.)

190

1. This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

2. It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

3. It is granted subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder.

4. It does not permit holders, unless specially authorized by the licensing officer, to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

5. The holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(3) the date of purchase.

6. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition or, unless he is specially authorised in that behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad, to possess or sell ordinary revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

FORM VIII.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess fire-arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
					For five years from the _____ of _____

(Signature.)

_____ }
 The _____ of _____ 190 . }

1. This license protects only the weapons and articles named so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.
2. It does not authorise the holder to go armed or to carry arms.
3. It is granted subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder.
4. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition or, unless he is specially authorised in that behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad, to possess or sell ordinary revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

FORM IX.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapons must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Description.	Quantity.			
				From the ——— of ——— to the 31st of December 190 .	

(Signature.)

The ——— of ——— 190 . }

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazzars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder.
2. The holder is bound to show his license and weapons once a year to the Magistrate of _____.
3. This license is void if the holder sells his weapon or if it is seized in execution of decrees, or if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license, or if the holder fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.
4. It is void on the death of the holder.
5. The holder must not go armed to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.
6. The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Resident in respect to the under-mentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops.
7. If a gun covered by this license is lost or stolen, the holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest police station.
8. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition or, unless he is specially authorised in that behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad, to possess or sell ordinary revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

Specification of animals or birds.

Close season.

FORM X.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, or to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, for bona fide blasting purpose.

Name of licenseholder, with particulars of residence.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED IN CASES OF TRANSPORT.			Quantity of gun powder and fuses.	District or place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Place of destination, route, and mode of transit.	Time for which license is valid.	Destination.			
		From the				
		to the				
		190 .				

This license is subject to the provisions of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, and the rules thereunder.

It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder and fuses named therein.

It extends only to the place named therein, and is void after the expiration of the term mentioned.

In cases of transport—

this license becomes void if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license;

the contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package; and

on arrival at their destination, the articles must be available for exhibition to the resident Magistrate of the place.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1903.

No. 4568-P.—Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 23rd of July 1903.

Lala Harnam Das, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 23rd of July 1903, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mellor, or until further orders.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st July, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 780.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. H. Dobson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, Medical Storekeeper, Punjab Command, and officiating Medical Storekeeper, Bengal Command, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 6th July 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Macdonald, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 781.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W. H. Steele, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 782.—Mr. J. Windsor, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

NATIVE ARMY.

1st Madras Lancers.

No. 783.—Jemadar Masti Mummadi Ramachandra Raja, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 579 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 22nd June 1901.

11th Rajput Infantry.

No. 784.—Jemadar Mahabir Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 545 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 4th July 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 785.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 3rd July 1903, pages 4185 and 4189.

WAR OFFICE;

3rd July, 1903.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned

officers on the occasion of the capture of Gumatti Fort, during the operations against the Darwesh Khel Waziris in November last:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, *vis.* :

Captain Charles Henry Davies, Indian Army.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 3rd July, 1903.

STAFF.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force :

Captain (local Major) M. L. Horuby, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commandant, The King's African Rifles, to be Chief Transport Officer, graded as a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General whilst so employed. Dated 17th November 1902.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 7th July 1903, pages 4277 and 4278.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 7th July, 1903.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel C. W. Muir, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 2nd March 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. B. Woon, Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel C. H. Des Vaux, Indian Army. Dated 1st April 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Fothergill Macmullen is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 13th June 1903.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants:

Henry George Sutton. Dated 6th February 1903.

John Sutton Edward Western. Dated 23rd February 1903.

Alexander Hamilton. Dated 25th February 1903.

Leslie Charles Fryer. Dated 17th March 1903.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement:

Subadar-Major Kanhai Parshad Dube, *Sirdar Bahadur*. Dated 1st January 1903.

Subadar-Major Kaku Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*. Dated 1st February 1903.

Risaldar-Major Mangal Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*. Dated 1st April 1903.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 786.—Second-Lieutenant Ernest Rudolph Foy, Infantry Branch, India Army Reserve of Officers, resigns his commission.

PROMOTIONS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 787.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Hobbs to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Heney to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Walter Perry to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,—
with effect from the 16th August 1903, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Mason, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 788.—With reference to paragraph 6, clause 93, of India Army Circulars, dated the 1st August 1902, and G. G. O. No. 692, dated the 10th July 1903, the following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1903:

• Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant George Thomas Carroll (*seconded*) to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*).

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Augustus Samuel Connor to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain.

First class Assistant Surgeon Francis Alexander Wynne (*seconded*) to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*).

First class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Brown to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

No. 789.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant James William Prichard (*seconded*) to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*).

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Archibald Bay to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain.

First class Assistant Surgeon (supernumerary senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant) Thomas Cuthbert Lawrence is absorbed in the rank of Lieutenant,—
with effect from the 6th March 1903, *vice* senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain J. N. Hesterlow, superannuated.

(G. G. O. No. 694, dated the 10th July 1903, is cancelled.)

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 790.—No. 227, second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Faiz Ahmad (E), to be first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar;

No. 417, first class Hospital Assistant (supernumerary first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar) Abdur Rahman (E) is absorbed in the grade of senior Hospital Assistant, second class, ranking as Jemadar,—

with effect from the 5th December 1902, *vice* No. 215, first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Bishun Nath, invalided.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 791.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Sarfaraz Khan to be Risaldar and Jemadar. Fatch Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ganda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

Ressaidar Fateh Khan to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Kartar Singh, resigned, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

(This cancels the promotions notified in G. G. O. No. 548 of 1903.)

18th Bengal Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 15th May 1903.

2nd Hyderabad Contingent Lancers.

Ressaidars Labh Singh and Jawahir Singh to be Ressaidars and Jemadar Abdul Sittar Khan to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 1st April 1903, on reorganisation.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.

* G. G. O. No. 241 of 1903.
1903.

Colour-Havildar Hazara Singh to be Jemadar, on augmentation,* with effect from the 1st April

13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry.

Subadar Harnan Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Chattar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Lakha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lekhma, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

46th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Kushal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lehna Singh, transferred to the 12th Bengal Pioneers, with effect from the 1st May 1903.

2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Havildar Asram Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Teg Sing Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Ganda Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jagat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Atar Sing, transferred to the 16th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 7th June 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 792.—Major-General Herbert Maynard Ramsay, Unemployed Supernumerary List, General List, (Bengal) Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 793.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 380, dated 24th April 1903, it is notified that the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bengal Command are granted meritorious-service medals and long-service and good-conduct medals, with gratuities, under the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 7 of G. G. O. No. 1, dated 1st January 1903:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

No. 607, Dafadar Didar Bux, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

No. 1033, Dafadar Azmatullah, 14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse).

No. 3431, Havildar Parasman Ojha, 3rd Brahman Infantry.

No. 252, Havildar Gulab Singh, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Infantry.

No. 280, Havildar Amir Khan, 5th Bengal Light Infantry.

No. 84, Havildar Bishun Dutt, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 28, Havildar Imamudeen, 10th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 276, Havildar Marjad Singh, 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Infantry.

No. 566, Colour-Havildar Jaipal, 44th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 712, Havildar Badhawa Singh, Bhopal Battalion.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 342, Sowar Ismail Khan, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

No. 404, Sowar Abdul Aziz Khan, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

No. 96, Drummer Sheikh Gauhur, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Infantry.

No. 147, Drummer Samuel James, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 246, Sepoy Kulwant Singh, 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Infantry.

No. 259, Sepoy Chandika Singh, 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Infantry.

No. 1075, Naick Bhairab Singh Gurung, 44th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 941, Lance-Naick Arjun Singh, Bhopal Battalion.

No. 1033, Sepoy Mahommed Ali Khan, Bhopal Battalion.

No. 794.—In G. G. O. No. 218 of 1903, under "Medals inscribed for Long Service and Good Conduct, with gratuity," the following correction is made :

For No. 3616, Private Pubbayya, 19th Madras Infantry, read No. 3616, Private Subbayya, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 795.—The award of the Long-Service and Good-Conduct Medal, without gratuity, granted to No. 445, Sepoy Dafia, Malwa Bhil Corps, notified in G. G. O. No. 524 of 29th May 1903, is hereby cancelled, this soldier having been since granted a medal, with gratuity, under G. G. O. No. 1 of 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 796.—John Macleod Cameron, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th June 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 797.—Lieutenant Archibald John Pugh to be Captain, with effect from the 26th May 1903, *vice* Apostolides, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Horatio Westmacott to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th May 1903, *vice* Pugh, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Guy Shorrocks to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th May 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

Alfred Donald Pickford, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th May 1903, *vice* Westmacott, promoted.

Latham Blaker Hamilton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th May 1903, *vice* Shorrocks, promoted.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

No. 798.—Captain Arthur Smythies, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 799.—Major Henry Zouch Darrah to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 800.—Major John Pollen, V.D., C.I.E., resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 801.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force:

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Henry Ware.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 41.—Commander C. F. Fletcher, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from the 14th July 1903, *vice* Commander F. H. Elderton, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 42.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant E. P. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for two months.

Engineer E. V. Tucker, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant R. Cooper, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

Engineer G. H. Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) till 6th November 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

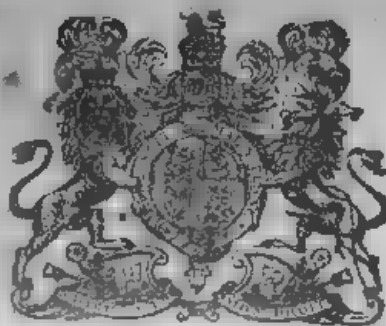
NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July, 1903.

No. 276.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, Grade 1, and officiating District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class II, Grade 4 of that establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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No. 32.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 7th August, 1903.

No. 2886.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of the orders published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1572,

(661)

dated the 29th August 1879, to exempt from the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the said Act such arms, ammunition, and military stores brought into the port of Aden, as are consigned, whether with or without transshipment, from any other British port to any port on the eastern seaboard of Africa, other than a port to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden under an order signed by the Resident at Aden.

No. 2887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 10 and 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in rule 10-B of paragraph VI of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications:

- (1) omit the words "under manifest";
- (2) between the words and figures "14th January 1880" and the words "a license" insert the words and figures "and in the case of Aden, No. 2886, dated the 7th August 1903"; and
- (3) add the following sentence at the end of the rule, *vis.*:

No license is, however, required for the transshipment of such arms, ammunition, and military stores, brought into the port of Aden, as may be consigned from any other British port to any port on the eastern seaboard of Africa, other than any port to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden under an order signed by the Resident at Aden.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th August, 1903.

No. 392.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 30th July 1903.

No. 394.—The services of Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 30th July 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 5th August, 1903.

No. 952.—The services of Captain R. Bryson, Indian Medical Service, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st August, 1903.

No. 1356.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527, sub-section 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal appeals in the case of Emperor *versus* Khan Mahomed Hasan and Emperor *versus* Vichaldas walad Ramdas from the Sadar Court in Sind to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The 7th August, 1903.

No. 1401.—The services of Major E. S. Cooper, 31st Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 1402.—In the Home Department Notification No. 812, dated the 5th May 1903, granting Major M. Stevens, Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, privilege leave for two months with leave out of India for one year in continuation, for "14th May 1903" read "24th July 1903."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd August, 1903.

No. 346.—The Reverend J. Moulson, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th September 1903.

The 7th August, 1903.

No. 356.—The services of the Reverend S. S. Scott, a Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties at Ranikhet.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 5th August, 1903.

No. 870—119-12 F.—With reference to the notification of this Department, No. 656-F., dated the 15th June 1903, Mr. B. O. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, proceeded on the leave granted therein, from the afternoon of the 13th July 1903, on which date he was relieved of his duties as Instructor at the Imperial Forest School. From the same date Mr. Coventry reverted to the Punjab Forest List.

Mr. R. S. Hole, officiating Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th July 1903.

The 6th August, 1903.

No. 875—173-4-F.—Mr. H. Slade, officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three and-a-half months, with effect from the 5th August 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FAMINE.

The 6th August, 1903.

No. 1403—31-3.—Whereas a joint application has been made to the Governor General in Council, under clause 13 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, as subsequently amended, by Maharaja-dhiraj Bijai Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan, and by the Board of Management constituted under clause 3 of the said rules that Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 10,000, whereof the said Maharaja-dhiraj of Burdwan is the donor, be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments appointed under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund of the Indian People's Famine Trust and as part of the same endowment;

Now, under and by virtue of section 4, sub-section (1), and section 7, sub-section (1) of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to order that the said Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 10,000 be, and they hereby are, vested in the Treasurer aforesaid as part of the said endowment and upon the terms set forth in the said Notification.

No. 1406—31-4.—Whereas a joint application has been made to the Governor General in Council, under clause 13 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, as subsequently amended, by His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharaja-dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Jaipur, on behalf of his senior Maharani, and by the Board of Management constituted under clause 3 of the said rules that Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000, whereof the said senior Maharani of Jaipur is the donor, be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments appointed under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund of the Indian People's Famine Trust and as part of the same endowment;

Now, under and by virtue of section 4, sub-section (1), and section 7, sub-section (1), of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to order that the said Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 be, and they hereby are, vested in the Treasurer aforesaid as part of the said endowment and upon the terms set forth in the said Notification.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1903.

No. 2239-F.—The services of Lieutenant J. G. Cadell, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment as a Reserve Officer with the Frontier Militia Corps.

No. 1268-G.—Captain E. Barnes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 10th September, 1903.

No. 3639-I.B.—Captain E. A. Fagan, 6th Bombay Cavalry, officiating Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Rampur Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major F. H. B. Commeline.

The 4th August, 1903.

No. 3651-I.B.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India:

Captain A. H. O. Spence, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, (medical certificate) for seven months.

The 6th August, 1903.

No. 1275-G.—With reference to notification No. 946-G., dated the 1st June, 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Frederico Voigt as Consul for Peru at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 1281-G.—Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

The 7th August, 1903.

No. 3693-I.A.—The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department is published for general information:

No. 3001-I.A., dated Simla, the 27th June, 1903.

RESOLUTION.

By the Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3129-I.A., dated the 19th August, 1901, the Residents in Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, and Nepal, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and all Political Officers in Rajputana and Central India are empowered to grant licenses for the export of arms and ammunition (subject to certain exceptions) to the Native States under their political charge, irrespectively of whether they are required for personal use or for sale. It has now been decided to modify the restrictions imposed by the Resolution, *firstly*, by removing rifles of 577 bore of the Snider pattern and also magazine pistols from the category of military weapons, and, *secondly*, by authorising Political Officers to grant licenses, in certain cases, for the export of rifles of 303 bore and of 450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern, and of a limited quantity of ammunition for use with those weapons.

It has also been agreed that other Political Officers serving under Local Governments should be invested with similar powers.

2. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, pleased under Rule 7 of paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, and subsequently amended, and in supersession of Resolution No. 3129-I.A., dated Simla, the 19th August, 1901:

- (1) to empower the Residents in Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Nepal, and Kashmir, the Agents to the Governor General in Baluchistan and in the North-West Frontier Province, all Political Officers in Rajputana and Central India, the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, the Commissioner in Sind, the Political Agents in Kathiawar, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country, Cutch, Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha, and Savantvadi, the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, all Political Officers in the Punjab, the Political Agent in Hill Tippera, the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Political Agents for Pudukota, Banganapalle, and Sandur, and all Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province, to grant licenses for the export of arms and ammunition of every kind (subject to the exceptions noted below), whether for personal use or for sale, to the Native States and tribal territory under their political charge, and

- (2) to remit the fee of Rs. 5, in the case of arms and ammunition exported for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in paragraph 1 of the same Notification :

Provided that the power thus conferred upon Political Officers shall not extend—

- (a) to cannon ; or
 (b) to military stores of any kind other than sulphur ; or
 (c) save as hereinafter provided, to rifles of the '303 bore and of the '450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern ; or
 (d) save as hereinafter provided, to ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and pattern specified in sub-head (c) :

Provided, secondly, that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-head (c) of the first proviso, licenses for the export of rifles of the bores and pattern there specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Notification above cited, subject to the condition that the rifles must either have been in India on the 20th February 1901, or have since been imported with the special sanction of the Government of India :

Provided, thirdly, that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-head (d) of the first proviso, licenses for the export of cartridges of the nature there specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in the Notification above cited, subject to the conditions that the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year, and that they are for the personal use of the licensees.

3. The Commissioners of Police in Madras and Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, and the other officers, to whom authority has been delegated under Rule 7 of the Arms Act Rules, will retain the power which they now possess to grant licenses under prescribed conditions for the export of arms and ammunition to the Native States; but in future no such officer may grant a license for the export to a Native State of any arms for the import of which into India a special order of the Government of India in the Home Department is required, unless the arms were in India on the 20th February, 1901, or have since been imported with the special sanction of the Government of India, and are required for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in paragraph 1 of the same Notification.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.
 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.
 The Resident at Baroda.
 The Resident in Nepal.
 The Resident in Kashmir.
 The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Political Officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Sinla, the 4th August, 1903.

No. 4744-P.—The leave on medical certificate for one year and three months granted to Mr. J. W. Bailey, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, in the Notification in this Department, No. 3835-P., dated 26th June 1903, is commuted into furlough for two years.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

The 5th August, 1903.

No. 4762-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by land of any sugar into those districts of the Province of Bombay which are contiguous to any of the following States and talukas of Kathiawar, namely:

Bhavnagar.
Limbdi.
Wadhwan.
Lakhtar.
Chuda.
Vala.
Jasdan.
Bajana.

Patri.
Vanod.
Wadhwan Thana.
Vithalgadh „
Bhoika „
Dasada „
Chotila „
Jhinjhuwada „

Pahad Thana.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th August, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

No. 802.—Lieutenant L. C. L. Bayley, 6th (Prince of Wales') Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating Adjutant of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, *vice* Captain H. N. Holden, on leave. Dated 27th July 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 803.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

George Stuart Douglas, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Double Company officer, 18th Musulman Rajput Infantry. Dated 12th June 1903.

Betham Wilkins Shuttleworth, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 26th Punjab Infantry. Dated 24th June 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Raoul Donald Carnegie McLeod, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary, to the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders; Double Company officer, 33rd Punjab Infantry. Dated 24th June 1903.

Richard Henry Hedges Manners, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Double Company officer, 17th Bombay Infantry. Dated 18th July 1903.

George Dudley Mathew, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Infantry. Dated 22nd July 1903.

Henry Lawrence Scott, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 29th Punjab Infantry. Dated 8th July 1903.

Oliver Laurence Ruck, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles. Dated 8th July 1903.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 834.—The following promotion and appointment are made, with effect from the 1st August 1903, in order to fill one of the additional appointments recently sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

Name.	From	To
Lieutenant A. W. Daldy, Indian Army, 21st Bombay Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class (on probation).
Captain M. E. L. Bruce, Indian Army, 23rd Bombay Rifles.	.....	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 805.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

and (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry.

Sispal Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 806.—Brigadier-General A. R. Martin, C.B., Indian Army, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, to officiate in command of a 1st class district, *vice* Major-General Sir C. C. Egerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Somaliland Field Force. Dated 23rd July 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 807.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 10th July 1903, page 4354.

WAR OFFICE;

Pal Mall, 10th July, 1903.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. D'O. O'Malley, Indian Army, to be Colonel. Dated 25th June 1903.

"London Gazette," dated the 14th July 1903, page 4443.

WAR OFFICE;

Pal Mall, 14th July, 1903.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel W. R. Le G. Anderson, C.B., Indian Army, Accountant-General, Military Department, Government of India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel. Dated 1st December 1902.

"London Gazette," dated the 17th July, 1903, page 4523.

WAR OFFICE;

Pal Mall, 17th July, 1903.

STAFF.

The undermentioned appointment has been made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:

Lieutenant J. A. Longridge, Indian Army, to be a Special Service Officer. Dated 3rd July 1903.

MEMORANDA.

Major the Honourable H. D. Napier, Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as a Military Attaché. Dated 9th May 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 808.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

INDIAN ARMY.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

17th April 1902.

Arthur Lushington Smeaton (since deceased).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th July 1903.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Benjamin Hobbs Deare.

Benjamin Curwen Oldham.

Robert Bird, M.D.

Sidney Browning Smith.

John Stuart Shepherd Lumaden, M.B.

George Hewitt Frost, M.B.

Edmund Wilkinson.

George Francis William Ewens, M.D.

Charles Duer, M.B.

Henry Stotesbury Wood, M.B.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

James Entrican, M.B.

Walter George Pridmore, M.B.

Charles Donovan, M.D.

Jeremiah Penny.

Douglas Henry McDonell Graves, M.B.

Charles Henry Leet Palk, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Thomas Walter Irvine, M.B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 809.—No. 285, first class Hospital Assistant Bakra Id Ali (E) to be second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 16th December 1902, vice No. 117, second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar Mirza Ali, invalided.

No. 810.—No. 522, supernumerary second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar Piyara Singh (E) to be supernumerary first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar.

No. 283, second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar Niranjan-das (E) (*seconded*) to be first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar (*seconded*).

*Supernumerary second class senior Hospital Assistants, ranking as Jemadars:

No. 465, Debi-ditta Saithi (E),

No. 478, Ram Singh (E),

No. 489, Abdullah (E),

No. 494, Wasi-ullah (E),

No. 608, Sher Muhammad (E),

to be supernumerary first class senior Hospital Assistants, ranking as Subadars.

No. 286, second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar Ahmad Husain (E) to be first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar;

No. 325, first class Hospital Assistant Shaikh Amjad Ali (E) to be second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar,—

with effect from the 8th March 1903, *vice* No. 94, first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar Shaikh Ghulam Kadir, invalided.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 811.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant, is conferred on retirement on Subadar Muhammad Shihabuddin, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 4th August 1903.

No. 812.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar Khushal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Suraj Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Daladar Isar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwand Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1903.

1st Madras Lancers.

Jemadar (Woordie-Major) Muhammad Ghazaffar to be Ressaidar, *vice* Nasir-ud-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry.

Havildar Puran Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Kehar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Lal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Tara Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

26th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 25th June 1903.

20th Madras Infantry.

Subadar Muhammad Sulaiman, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Narasimhulu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

27th Madras Infantry.

Subadar Kesar Singh and Jemadar Karam Khan from the 26th Punjab Infantry to be Subadar-Major and Subadar, respectively, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

13th Bombay Infantry.

Color-Havildar Bhola to be Jemadar, *vice* Mendu, deceased, with effect from the 19th June 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 813.—No. 853, second class Hospital Assistant Khurshed Ali Khan, Bengal Establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 814.—No. 1577, Dafadar Karam Singh, 7th Bombay Lancers, is awarded the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, in lieu of No. 1211, Dafadar Narain Singh, whose name was published in G. G. O. No. 461 of 1903.

No. 815.—No. 1460, Color-Havildar *Raghunath Singh*, 13th Bombay Infantry, is awarded the medal for meritorious service, with gratuity, in lieu of No. 1573, Color-Havildar Ramchunder Baluji, whose name was published in G. G. O. No. 650 of 1903.

No. 816.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of Local Corps are granted meritorious service medals, and long service and good-conduct medals, with gratuities, under the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 7 of G. G. O. No. 1, dated 1st January 1903:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

- No. 187, Havildar Sri Rámá, Deoli Irregular Force.
- No. 233, Dafadar Nathe-Khan, Erinpura Irregular Force.
- No. 46, Havildar Ramma, Meywar Bhil Corps.
- No. 58, Drill-Havildar Ugirá, Merwara Battalion.
- No. 38, Havildar Shiu-rattan Dube, Nepal Escort.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," with gratuity.

- No. 99, Sowar Ganda Singh, Deoli Irregular Force.
- No. 996, Sepoy Teja, Deoli Irregular Force.
- No. 984, Sepoy Hindúra, Erinpura Irregular Force.
- No. 1026, Sepoy Nathia, Erinpura Irregular Force.
- No. 426, Naik Khemji, Meywar Bhil Corps.
- No. 364, Sepoy Dita, Meywar Bhil Corps.
- No. 238, Lance-Naik Pahara, Merwara Battalion.
- No. 412, Sepoy Gajá, Merwara Battalion.
- No. 445, Sepoy Dalia, Malwa Bhil Corps.
- No. 33, Sepoy Sirdar Singh, Nepal Escort.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Moulmein Volunteer Artillery.

No. 817.—Lieutenant Charles Woodin Law resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps.

and Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

No. 818.—James Lennox, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th of June 1903, *vice* Phillimore, resigned.

Captain Ernest Grey Coutts resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd June 1903.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 819.—Second-Lieutenant Robert Hay to be Lieutenant, *vice* Droux, resigned.

Edward Arthur Courthope, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

Henry Moncrieff Smith, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 820.—Lieutenant William Carr resigns his commission.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 821.—Captain Robert George Scott Whitley resigns his commission.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 822.—Henry Lionel Smythe Wilkinson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Buchan, resigned.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 823.—Lieutenant Samuel Joseph Mercer to be Captain, *vice* Biggs, resigned.
Lieutenant Herbert Milton Dwane to be Captain, *vice* Carpenter, resigned.
Lieutenant George Edward Grabham to be Captain, supernumerary to the establishment.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 824.—Second-Lieutenant Charles John Veale to be Lieutenant, *vice* Norman, promoted.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

No. 825.—Captain James Mathew Marmaduke Parker to be Major, with effect from the 20th March 1903, *vice* McPherson, deceased.

Lieutenant Harvey Dodd to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* MacMillan, transferred to the Madras Railway Volunteers.

Major Francis D'Arcy Osborne Wolfe-Murray resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th June 1903.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 826.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Clifford Beckett.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 25th July and 7th August 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Terrate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, The Shropshire Light Infantry.	Lieutenant John Mark Carter.	26th July 1903.	Ranikhet.	...	
18th Bengal Lancers.	2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Lushington Smeaton.	25th July 1903.	Nowgong.	...	

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 18th July and 7th August 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total undelivered amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R s. p.	
Edward Hood Shrapnell Boxer (a).	Captain	2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	4th June 1902	Not known	1,239 14 7	Remitted to the War Office, London.

(a) Next-of-kin—

Widow—Mrs. A. M. Dore.

Address—Ravenscourt, Victoria Avenue, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1903.

No. 277.—Lieutenant H. E. C. Cowie, D.S.O., R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India special leave for three months in continuation of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by the Director of Railway Construction.

No. 278.—Mr. J. K. Sitwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from Class III, Grade 3 to Class III, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

The 4th August, 1903.

No. 280.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1903.
Mr. W. F. Milne	Deputy Examiner, Class II	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary	1st July.
Mr. J. Moran	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary	1st July.
Babu Bhuggobetty Churn Chose.	Deputy Examiner, Class II	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary	1st July.
Mr. W. B. Gray	Examiner, Class II	Examiner, Class I	Temporary	16th July.
Mr. R. C. F. Vollers	Examiner, Class III	Examiner, Class II	Temporary	16th July.
Mr. R. M. Slane	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	16th July.
Mr. J. C. Ball	Officiating Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary	16th July.

No. 281.—Rai Sahib Bishan Das, Personal Assistant to the Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Manager on that line, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th June 1903, during the absence of Mr. F. V. Tayler, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 5th August, 1903.

No. 282.—Mr. G. P. Rose, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class (temporary rank), State Railways, and Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month combined with special leave on

urgent private affairs for five months, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 6th August, 1903.

No. 283.—The undermentioned Accountants, 1st Grade, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts:

• Babu Ambica Charan Banerjee, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Lala Karam Chand, Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

Mr. R. Jackson, Office of Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

No. 285.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in despatch No. 58 Railway, dated the 17th July 1903, sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,69,116, for the construction of a railway on the metre gauge from Kaunia on the Eastern Bengal State railway to Bonarpara on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur railway, a total distance of 44.25 miles, as an integral part of the Eastern Bengal State railway.

2. The line is placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction and will be known as the Kaunia-Bonarpara branch of the Eastern Bengal State railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1903.

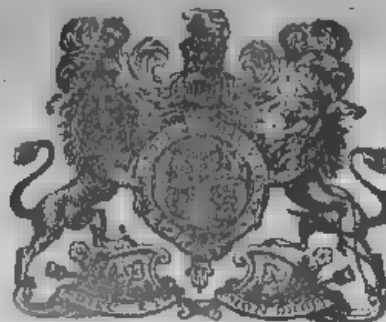
No. 279.—Mr. H. J. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 23rd July 1903, during the absence of Mr. L. M. Jacob, Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 6th August, 1903.

No. 284.—Mr. Birendra Nath Mitra, B.A., is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 33.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th August, 1903.

No. 2939.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), to make the following addition to clause (9) of paragraph 1 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications, namely:

After sub-clause (d3) the following shall be added, that is to say:

“(d4) Such officials of the Pajgah Nobles and the larger Jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, as may be authorized by the Resident at Hyderabad to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the Hyderabad territory to another part of the same territory.”

EXAMINATIONS.

The 8th August, 1903.

No. 470.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in August, 1904, are published for general information :

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 1st August, 1904.

The number of persons to be elected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 1st July, 1904, an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined.

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 18th July, 1904, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :

17th June, 1903.

REGULATIONS.

. The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-one, and had not attained the age of twenty-three, on the first day of the year in which the Examination is held.

[N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1893, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :

English Composition	...	...	...	...	...	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	...	500
Arabic Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	...	500
Greek Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	...	750
Latin Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	...	750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (a)	...	...	...	...	...	500
French Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	...	500
German Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	...	500
Mathematics (pure and applied)	...	...	...	...	...	900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)	...	...	...	...	...	900
Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding three of the following subjects :						
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	600	1,800
Physics	...	...	...	...	600	
Geology	...	...	...	...	600	
Botany	...	...	...	...	600	
Zoology	...	...	...	...	600	
Animal Physiology	...	...	...	...	600	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	...	...	...	...	...	400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	...	...	...	...	...	400
English History	...	...	...	...	...	500
General Modern History (one of the periods specified in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners) (a)	...	...	...	...	...	500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	...	...	...	...	...	400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	...	...	...	...	...	400
Political Economy and Economic History	...	...	...	...	...	500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)	...	...	...	...	...	500
Roman Law	...	...	...	...	...	500
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, viz. :—(1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four	...	...	...	...	...	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (a). None is obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (b) in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the branches in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

(a) A Syllabus defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

(b) No deduction will be made from the marks assigned to Candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (c) :

Compulsory—

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code ...	400
2. Code of Criminal Procedure ...	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act ...	200
4. Indian History ...	400
5. The Principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned ...	400

Optional. [Not more than one of the following subjects]

1. Hindu and Muhamadan Law ...	450
†2. Sanskrit ...	400
†3. Arabic ...	400
4. Persian ...	400
5. Chinese (for Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only) ...	400

* The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned is as follows :

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces ...	Hindustani.
For Burma ...	Burmese.
For Bombay ...	Marathi.
For Madras ...	Tamil or Telugu
For the Lower Provinces of Bengal ...	Hindustani or Bengali

} At the option of the Candidate.

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character; and in the case of the last two Provinces mentioned above, a Candidate whose Vernacular Language is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

† These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the Open Competition.

In this Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination."

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The Selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :

- (1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.
- (2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 or 100 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.
- (3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

(c) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates, must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 1st July (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :

- (i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes ; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*
- (ii) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen ; Victoria University, Manchester ; University College, London ; and King's College, London ; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.*
- (iii) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India ; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*
- (iv) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*
- (v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*
- (vi) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*
- (vii) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

N.B.—A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the covenanted Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India and may now be procured either from Messrs. A. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., or from Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. Price 2s. 6d.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA ; CLERKSHIPS (CLASS D) IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE ; AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

SYLLABUS showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Queen Victoria:

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English Language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated.

1. A.D. 1360 to A.D. 1600
(1904) [Chaucer to Spenser.]
2. A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1700
(1905) [Shakespeare to Dryden.]
3. A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800
(1906) [Pope to Cowper.]
4. A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1832
(1907) [Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay within the period 1800 to 1832.

French Language and Literature.—Translation and Composition. Critical questions on the French Language and Literature. Conversation.

German Language and Literature.—Translation and Composition. Critical questions on the German Language and Literature. Conversation.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Latin Essay or Letter. Critical questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Greek Dialogue or Oration. Critical questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature (including knowledge of such Arabic History as bears upon the subject); Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

* The books for 1904 are:

Chaucer: *Tales of the Prioresse, the Nonne Preste, the Wife of Bath* (without the Prologue), the Canon Yeoman.

The *Roman of the Rose*, to line 1705 (in Skeat's edition).

Spenser: *Fairy Queen*, I., II.

Shepherd's Calendar.

Wyatt and Surrey: *Poems*.

Malory: *Morte d'Arthur*.

Ascham: *Toxophiles*.

Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Bk. I.

English History.—General questions on English History from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade.
[A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms.
[A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1321.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV.
[A.D. 1321 to A.D. 1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV. to the French Revolution of 1848.
[A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

Greek History.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

Mathematics.—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary), Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics.

Candidates may use the methods of the Differential and Integral Calculus in any other division of the subject, but the questions will be such as can be solved without the aid of these methods.

Advanced Mathematics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations), Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid), Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity, and Magnetism.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books, also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Mental Philosophy. (Ancient and Modern).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic. Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

Political Science.—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, etc.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July 1903.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1904.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

* * The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 1st July, 1904.

Date _____

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 1st of August, 1904.

I hereby declare that I was born on the _____ day of _____, and that therefore I had attained the age of 21 years and had not attained the age of 23 years on the 1st of January, 1904; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations; and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of Public Servants as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

This should be given on the form attached.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

below.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

* If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never."

† If you have been examined, give the date, &c., of the last occasion.

I send herewith a statement of the subjects in which I desire to be examined.

I also send herewith a Certificate of my Birth issued in accordance with the rule respecting Natives of India printed in paragraph III

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

I beg further to add that I have* _____ been examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners in the year 1 _____ † as a Candidate for the situation of _____

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

‡ If a London address, state postal district; if a country, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent: _____

Date _____

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

Certificates of age (except as mentioned above), health, and character, should not be supplied until after the result of the Examination has been declared.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the annexed Form, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, before he can be admitted to the Competition, produce a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. No other Certificates will be accepted for this Competition.

This application form relates only to the competition for the Civil Service of India, and does not entitle a candidate to compete also for the Home or Colonial Civil Service.

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate who proves to be successful is expected to produce a Certificate of Birth. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows :

- (a) *For persons born in England or Wales.*—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.
- (b) *For persons born in Scotland.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh ; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.
- (c) *For persons born in Ireland.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin ; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.
- (d) *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.
- (e) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the Director of Funds, India Office, London, S. W. [These are Certificates of baptism, but they usually furnish the date of birth, and are then accepted as Certificates of birth.]

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1904.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

* * Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.

In addition to the Written Examination there will be an Oral Examination in each of the undermentioned subjects marked thus †, and a Practical Examination in each of the undermentioned subjects marked thus ‡.

INITIALS.

.....	English Composition.
.....	Sanskrit Language and Literature.
.....	Arabic Language and Literature.
.....	Greek Language and Literature.
.....	Latin Language and Literature.
.....	English Language and Literature.
.....	† French Language and Literature.
.....	† German Language and Literature.
.....	Mathematics (pure and applied).
.....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects (pure and applied).
.....	Natural Science, viz. :
.....	‡ Chemistry.
.....	‡ Physics.
.....	‡ Geology.
.....	‡ Botany.
.....	‡ Zoology.

.....	‡ Animal Physiology.
.....	Greek History.
.....	Roman History.
.....	English History.
.....	General Modern History.
.....	Period _____
.....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.
.....	Moral Philosophy.
.....	Political Economy and Economic History.
.....	Political Science.
.....	Roman Law.
.....	English Law.

In addition to the Written Examination there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus ‡, and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked thus †.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—

Signature _____

Date _____

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

Burlington Gardens,

London, W.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

I. C. S.

1904.

NOTE.

If Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, viz.:

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service ;

Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service ;

should be held in 1904 concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, candidates duly eligible in respect of age will be admitted to compete for any two or all three of these Services, subject to the following conditions:

(1) That they fill up and return to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, an application on each of the prescribed forms, within the time limited by the respective regulations: ‡ (Note.—A separate form of application is required for each of the three services.)

(2) That it is distinctly understood that every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the India or the Colonial Service as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the India or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service, and that the name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service :

(3) That it is distinctly understood that every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the India and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Civil Service of India or on the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service, and that the name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships.

‡ Candidates who may desire to enter the competitions for the Home and Colonial Services should apply about Easter next to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W., for the prescribed forms of application.

(4) That all declarations of choice are irrevocable.

Candidates admitted to compete for all three or any two of these classes of appointments will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £ 6.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

June, 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 8th August, 1903.

No. 975.—The services of Major C. A. Johnston, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 10th August, 1903.

No. 1420—103-2.—The following extract from the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 5932 of July 17th, 1903, is republished for general information:

Regulations under section 3 of the Insect Pest and Quarantine Ordinance, No. 5 of 1901.

1. From and after August 16, 1903, the importation of pepper plants into Ceylon from any part of India is prohibited.

2. The Principal Collector of Customs shall destroy all pepper plants imported from any part of India and landed in any part of Ceylon after the said date, and no compensation shall be payable by reason of such destruction.

3. The foregoing regulations shall not be taken to prohibit the importation from India into Ceylon of the dried seed of the pepper plant for commercial use.

FORESTS.

The 12th August, 1903.

No. 892—173-7-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 875-F., dated the 6th instant, Mr. A. F. Gradon, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and to hold charge of the Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, of which he relieved Mr. H. Slade on the afternoon of the 4th August 1903.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th August, 1903.

No. 3746-1.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887 (XX of 1887), to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as hereby applied, any Court in the said Station may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident in Mysore.

The 14th August, 1903.

No. 1304-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1239-G., dated the 29th July, 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Don R. Acquaroni Y de Solis, as Consul for Spain at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2368-F.—The services of Lieutenant A. C. Tancock, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in

the North-West Frontier Province for employment as Reserve Officer with Frontier Militia Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 3773-I.B.—Captain C. W. Stülpnagel, Royal Artillery, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on deputation of Captain W. F. J. O'Connor, Royal Artillery, or until further orders.

No. 3776-I.B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1374-I., dated the 25th April 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the Cantonment Code, 1899, to be in force, with effect from the date of this Notification, in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, in the restricted and modified form hereinafter set forth below:

2. On and with effect from the date aforesaid, the Rules, Regulations and Notifications hereinafter set forth shall be cancelled and cease to have effect, that is to say:

- (1) The Rules and Regulations made under clauses (4) to (11) of section 19 of Act XXII of 1864, and applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad under the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1266, dated the 28th July 1868, so far as the same have not already been cancelled.
- (2) The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, so far as they apply to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, namely—
 No. 1221-I., dated the 13th April 1894.
 Nos. 1910-I. and 1911-I., dated the 14th June 1895.
 No. 2789-I., dated the 26th August 1895.
 No. 770-I., dated the 27th February 1896.
 No. 2303-I. B., dated the 15th June 1897.
 No. 1290-I. A., dated the 13th May 1898.
 No. 2058-I. B., dated the 29th July 1898.
 No. 1097-I. A., dated the 28th April 1899.
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SECUNDERABAD CANTONMENT CODE, 1903.

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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

Short title.

1. These rules and enactments may be called the Secunderabad Cantonment Code, 1903.

General Definitions.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Code, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "Accountant-General" means the Civil Accountant General or Comptroller;
- (b) "bazar" means any land in the cantonment which has not been set apart for military purposes;
- (c) "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the Army in India is for the time being divided;
- (d) "dairy" includes every farm, shed, milk-store, milk-shop or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale;
- (e) "dairyman" includes the keeper of a cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other animal, the milk of which is offered, or intended to be offered, for sale for human consumption, any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy;
- (f) "Military Executive Engineer" means the Public Works or Military Works Officer of that grade having charge of the military works in the cantonment, including the officer, of whatever grade, in immediate executive charge; and "Civil Executive Engineer" means the Public Works Officer of that grade having charge of the civil works in the Head-Quarters Division of the Public Works Department of the Hyderabad Administration, including the officer, of whatever grade, in immediate executive engineering charge of the division;
- (g) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in the Command;
- (h) "infectious or contagious disorder" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever and every infectious or contagious disorder other than a venereal disease;
- (i) "keeper of a sarai" includes the owner of a sarai, any person having the care or management of a sarai and the lessee of any land, whether belonging to the Government or not, occupied by a sarai;
- (j) "lessee" means a person who has been granted permission, whether before or after the commencement of this Code, to occupy for the purposes of a building site, land belonging to the Government in the cantonment, and includes the successors in interest of a lessee;
- (k) "licensed market" means a private market licensed by the cantonment authority;
- (l) "licensed slaughter-house" means a private slaughter-house licensed by the cantonment authority;
- (m) "market" means a place in the cantonment where persons periodically assemble for purposes of selling meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, milk or any other perishable articles of food for human consumption;
- (n) "notification" means a notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders;
- (o) "notified" means published by notification;
- (p) "private market" means a market not maintained by the cantonment authority;
- (q) "private slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house not maintained by the cantonment authority;

- (r) "public market" means a market maintained by the cantonment authority;
- (s) "public slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by the cantonment authority;
- (t) "regimental bazar" means a bazar under the management of regimental authorities;
- (u) "Sanitary Officer" means any Medical Officer appointed from time to time to perform the duties of Sanitary Officer of the cantonment, and includes those officers appointed under Secunderabad District Standing Orders, section 26, to be in sanitary charge of specific portions of the cantonment;
- (v) "sarai" means the building in the cantonment ordinarily used, whether wholly or in part, for the accommodation of native travellers and not maintained by the cantonment authority;
- (w) "slaughter house" means a place in the cantonment ordinarily used for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of selling the flesh for human consumption.
- (x) "source of public water-supply" includes every public well, tank, river, stream, spring, channel, reservoir or other source in the cantonment from which water is or may be made available for public use, whether or not it is used for the purposes of water-works, and also every source of water-supply situate on private premises to the use of which the public is entitled;
- (y) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space in the cantonment, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the road-way and footway over any bridge or causeway; and
- (z) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury, or the bank or place prescribed by or under section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), for the custody of the cantonment fund of the cantonment.
- (a) Where any question arises as to whether a building is or is not a sarai, or a place is or is not a slaughter-house, it shall be decided by the cantonment authority; and the decision of the cantonment authority thereon shall be final and conclusive.

CHAPTER II.

CANTONMENT COMMITTEES AND CONTROL.

Constitution.

3. (1) The cantonment committee shall ordinarily consist of the following members:
- Ordinary members of the cantonment committee.

- (a) The Officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during the temporary absence of the Officer Commanding the District;
- (b) the Principal Medical Officer, Secunderabad and Belgaum Districts;
- (c) the Staff Surgeon;
- (d) the Sanitary Officer;
- (e) the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the District;
- (f) the Military Executive Engineer;
- (g) the Civil Executive Engineer;
- (h) the District Superintendent of Police;
- (i) the Cantonment Magistrate;
- (j) Two additional military or civil members appointed by order in writing by the Officer Commanding the District, with the approval of the Resident at Hyderabad, and three additional military or civil members nominated by the Resident at Hyderabad.

(2) The officer, who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during the temporary absence of the Officer Commanding the District, shall be the President and the Cantonment Magistrate shall be the Secretary of the Committee.

(3) If the President is absent from any meeting, the next senior combatant officer present shall preside on that occasion.

4. * * * * *

5. The cantonment committee shall discharge the functions of the cantonment authority under this Code.

6. * * * * *

Meeting of the Cantonment Committee.

7. (1) The cantonment committee shall meet for the transaction of business once at least in every month, and at such other times as the President may direct.
Time and place of meetings, and notice of business.

(2) The time and place of each meeting shall be announced in District Orders, and shall be communicated to each member by a notice in writing issued by the Secretary.

(3) Every notice issued under sub-section (2) shall,—

(a) unless the President in any case otherwise directs, be issued so as to reach each member three clear days before the meeting takes place; and

(b) be accompanied by an *agenda* paper specifying the business to be transacted at the meeting.

(4) The President may permit the consideration of any business not specified in the *agenda* paper as aforesaid unless a majority of the members require its postponement to a later meeting.

(5) The President may, by order in writing, adjourn any meeting to any date to be fixed by the order.

8. No business relating to the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least six clear days' notice in writing of the date fixed therefor has been given.
Six days' notice required in certain cases.

Quorum.

9. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there are present, in addition to the President,—

(a) three members of the committee, or

(b) half the total number of members, whichever number is the greater.

10. (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting shall be recorded in a book, shall be signed by the President, and shall, at such times and in such place as shall be fixed by the cantonment committee, be open, free of charge, to the inspection of any inhabitant of the cantonment.
Minutes of proceedings to be kept.

(2) * * * * *

11. Every meeting shall be open to the public, unless in any case the President, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, otherwise directs.
Meetings to be public.

12. (1) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.
Decision by majority of votes.

(a) In the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

(2) The dissent of any member from any decision of the cantonment committee, with an abstract of the grounds therefor, shall, if the member so requests, be entered by the Secretary in the minutes.

Control.

13. (1) If the President dissents from any decision of the cantonment committee, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, by order in writing, direct the suspension of action thereon for any period not exceeding one month, and, if he does so, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Resident at Hyderabad:
Power of President and Cantonment Magistrate to suspend action pending reference to higher authority.

Provided that, before issuing orders on any reference made under this sub-section, the Resident shall consult the General Officer of the Command and inform him of his decision.

(2) If the Cantonment Magistrate considers any decision of the cantonment committee to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, after recording his vote of dissent and the reasons therefor in the proceedings of the meeting and after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, refer the matter to the Resident at Hyderabad; and the President shall thereupon direct the suspension of action on the decision pending the disposal of the reference to the Resident, and shall forthwith report the matter to the General Officer of the Command through the Officer Commanding the District.

(3) * * * * *

Controlling powers of Officer Commanding the District.

14. (1) The Officer Commanding the District may, by order in writing,—

- (a) call for any book or document in the possession or under the control of the cantonment authority;
- (b) require the cantonment authority to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he may think fit;
- (c) require the cantonment authority to furnish plans and estimates for all works to be constructed out of the cantonment fund at a cost exceeding five hundred rupees, and to conform to such directions as he may think fit to give with respect to the superintending authority by whom such works shall be approved; and
- (d) direct that any matter or any specific proposal, other than one which has been referred to the Resident at Hyderabad under section 13, sub-section (2), be brought before the cantonment committee.

(2) and (3) * * * * *

Controlling powers of General Officer of the Command.

15. The General Officer of the Command may, by order in writing,—

- (a) exercise any of the powers conferred by section 14, sub-section (1), on the Officer Commanding the District;
- (b) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the cantonment committee which has not been reported to him under section 13, sub-section (2).

16. When any decision of the cantonment committee has been referred to the Resident at Hyderabad under section 13, sub-section (2), the Resident at Hyderabad shall consult the General Officer of the Command, and may then, by order in writing, either—

- (a) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action; or
- (b) extend its duration for such period as may be stated in his order; or
- (c) direct that no action be taken on the decision; or
- (d) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the cantonment committee.

CHAPTER III.

THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE AND CANTONMENT SERVANTS.

Cantonment Magistrate.

17. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be the executive officer of the cantonment authority, and all orders of the cantonment authority shall be issued through him.

Position and general duties of Cantonment Magistrate.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate, as Secretary of the cantonment committee and as executive officer of the cantonment authority, shall be subordinate to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or, where such Commanding Officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall see that all orders of the cantonment authority are duly obeyed.

(4) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, as far as practicable, keep a record of every final order issued by him in his official capacity.

Cantonment Servants.

18. (1) With the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad, and subject to the provisions of sections 30 and 33 and to the control over the cantonment fund which is vested in the Resident at Hyderabad by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), the cantonment authority shall fix the number and salaries of the servants to be employed by it.

(2) Every alteration in the number of such servants or in their salaries shall be subject to the sanction and control aforesaid:

Provided that temporary servants may, in cases of emergency and if funds are available, be employed without such sanction for any period not exceeding three months.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions, relating to the employment and constitution of the police force, of the Cantonments Act, 1889, and the Police Act, 1861, as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad.

19. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain such public register of menial servants
Register of menial servants of cantonment authority. employed by the cantonment authority as may be instituted by that authority.

Appointment and supervision of servants of cantonment authority.

20. The Cantonment Magistrate shall—

- (a) appoint all servants required by the cantonment authority;
- (b) apportion, control and superintend the performance of the duties of all such servants;
- (c) disburse the salaries of all such servants; and
- (d) deal with applications from such servants for leave of absence:

Provided that no person shall be appointed under this section who has been dismissed for misconduct from employment under any other cantonment or local authority, or any department of the Government.

21. The Cantonment Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, fine,
Punishment of servants of cantonment authority. suspend, dismiss or reduce to a lower grade or salary any servant of the cantonment authority:

Provided, first, that no fine so imposed shall exceed one week's salary of the servant fined:

Provided, secondly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the cantonment authority a monthly list of all such fines, suspensions, dismissals and reductions: and

Provided, thirdly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall not dismiss any servant whose salary is not less than twenty-five rupees a month, without obtaining the previous sanction of the cantonment authority.

22. Whoever obstructs or molests any person employed by the cantonment authority
Penalty for obstructing in their duty persons employed by, or contracting with, the cantonment authority. (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), or any person with whom the cantonment authority may have lawfully contracted in the performance and execution of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of the provisions of this Code, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

23. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper employed
Notice of discharge or resignation. by the cantonment authority shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

(2) Whoever, being a sweeper employed by the cantonment authority, in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do, and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the cantonment authority, or neglects or refuses to perform his duties or any of them, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

(3) The Resident at Hyderabad may, by notification, direct that on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the provisions of this section with respect to sweepers shall apply also to any specified class of servants employed by the cantonment authority whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

24. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall require every servant of the cantonment
Security to be furnished by certain servants of cantonment authority. authority who is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money to furnish security for the due discharge of his office to such amount as the cantonment authority may determine.

(2) No security shall be accepted other than a deposit of—

- (a) cash, or
- (b) Government securities, or
- (c) shares in the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay, or
- (d) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority.

25. On or about the first day of January in each year the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the cantonment authority a report as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by or on behalf of its servants.

26. The Cantonment Magistrate shall deal in the manner prescribed in the Civil Account Code with all moneys and securities deposited as security by or on behalf of servants of the cantonment authority or persons who have entered into contracts with the cantonment authority:

Provided that no such moneys or securities as aforesaid shall be delivered up,—

- (a) if deposited by or on behalf of a servant of the cantonment authority, until after the lapse of such time after the death of, or the vacation of his office by, such servant as the cantonment authority may direct; or,
- (b) if deposited by or on behalf of a contractor, then, in the absence of any condition in the contract to the contrary, until after the lapse of such time after the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority as that authority may direct.

CHAPTER IV.

CANTONMENT FUND.

Credits to Funds.

27. There shall be placed to the credit of the cantonment fund the following sums, namely:

- (a) all sums directed by section 21, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force, to be placed to the credit of the fund; and
- (b) all grants in-aid and other sums received by the cantonment authority in aid of the fund.

28. * * * * *

Application of Fund.

29. (1) The cantonment fund may be applied to the following purposes within the cantonment, namely:

- (a) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the fund;
- (b) * * * * *
- (c) the provision and maintenance of an office for the cantonment authority;
- (d) the payment of the salaries of all cantonment establishments;
- (e) the survey of buildings and lands;
- (f) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the cantonment authority, including—
 - (i) the construction and maintenance of roads (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial funds);
 - (ii) the lighting, watering, and cleansing of roads; and
 - (iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting and tending of trees;
- (g) the provision and maintenance, or the aiding, of the public hospitals and dispensaries;
- (h) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses;
- (i) * * * * *
- (j) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants, other than classes of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the cantonment funds, including—
 - (i) the pay of the public conservancy establishments;
 - (ii) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works; and
 - (iii) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils, and other appliances;

- (k) the execution and management of proper systems of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including public vaccination and the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders, and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;
- (l) the burial, burning, or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons;
- (m) the abatement of nuisances;
- (n) the taking of a census; and
- (o) generally, the payment of all expenses incurred—
 - (i) under any rules made under section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad); or
 - (ii) under any enactment extended to the cantonment under section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), or
 - (iii) under any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The cantonment fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Resident, be applied to any of the purposes mentioned or referred to in clauses (a) to (o), both inclusive, of this section beyond the limits of the cantonment in cases in which, in the opinion of the Resident, the application of the fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein, or of any detachment of any such force.

Estimates and Sanctions.

Money not be paid unless expenditure sanctioned.

30. No money shall be paid from the cantonment fund unless the expenditure is either—

- (a) provided for in the sanctioned budget estimate or by reappropriation under section 33; or
- (b) sanctioned by the Resident on the recommendation of the cantonment authority; and
- (c) in the case of expenditure on public works, unless detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned.

31. The responsibility for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned budget estimate or sanctioned under section 30, clause (b), shall rest with the cantonment authority.

32. (1) On the first day of September in each year, or on such other date as the Resident may direct, the cantonment authority shall submit to the Comptroller, Hyderabad, in duplicate, a budget estimate of the receipts (including the grant in-aid, if any) into and expenditure from the cantonment fund for the ensuing financial year. A copy of the budget estimate will also be sent by the cantonment authority to the Officer Commanding the District for submission to the General Officer of the Madras Command.

(2) Such estimate shall be framed in accordance with Form 8 in schedule I, or in such other form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Comptroller-General with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(3) The Comptroller, Hyderabad, should revise such estimates and submit them to the Resident.

(4) * * * * *

(5) The Resident may sanction such estimates with or without modification.

(6) The sanction of the Resident to such estimates shall be communicated—

- (a) to the cantonment authority;
- (b) to the Comptroller, Hyderabad; and
- (c) to the General Officer of the Madras Command.

Re-appropriation.

33. (1) The cantonment authority may—

- (a) with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the budget estimate to another:

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall, by re-appropriation, be varied by more than twenty per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad also; or

- (b) with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the budget estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head, or from one major head to another:

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall, by re-appropriation, be varied by more than 10 per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command also.

(a) A copy of every order made under clause (a) or clause (b) of this section shall be sent by the Resident or the cantonment authority, as the case may be, to the Comptroller, Hyderabad, and a copy of every order made under clause (a) shall be sent by the Resident to the General Officer of the Madras Command.

Payments.

34. (1) Every claim for payment from the cantonment fund must be presented to the Secretary to the cantonment committee.

Examination of and order for payment of claims.

(2) The Secretary must check and examine every such claim, and, if it be found correct and supported by a voucher duly receipted, and, if necessary, bearing a stamp, shall sign an order for payment thereof.

(3) If payment is to be made from the imprest, the order for payment shall be "Pay in cash rupees (*in words*);" if payment is to be made by cheque, such order shall be "Pay by check No. , dated , rupees (*in words*)," the blanks being filled up when the cheque is signed.

35. Payments shall be made,—

Payments how to be made.

(a) if the sum does not exceed twenty rupees, in cash; and

(b) if the sum exceeds twenty rupees, by cheque.

36. (1) Money may be drawn from the cantonment fund only by means of cheques written in Form 4 in schedule 1.

Cheques.

(2) All cheques shall be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee.

(3) Cheques drawn in favour of a Government officer shall be made payable to order, and cheques drawn in favour of any other person shall be made payable to bearer.

(4) All cheque forms shall be bound in books with counterfoils.

(5) Every such book shall bear a number, and the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee shall notify to the treasury the number of the book which he from time to time brings into use.

(6) On each cheque form there shall be entered the number of the book in which the form is contained and a consecutive number.

(7) There shall be noted on the outside of each cheque book an order that the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee shall keep the book under lock and key in his personal custody. When the officer holding the appointment of Secretary is relieved, he shall take a receipt for the number of cheques made over to his successor, and shall send to the treasury a specimen of his successor's signature.

(8) No cheque shall be current for more than three months from the date on which it was drawn.

After the expiration of that period payment will be refused at the treasury, and the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn will therefore have to bring it back to be re-dated. No fresh cheque will be issued: the lapsed cheque will simply be re-dated, and the alteration initialled by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. A note of the fact of re-dating shall be entered in the register of payments against the original transaction.

37. (1) The cantonment authority shall, if it has not already done so, draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding three hundred rupees to form an imprest for the purpose of meeting petty payments.

Imprest.

(2) The amount of petty payments met out of the imprest shall be recouped by cheque on the last day of each month, and, if necessary, during the month also, so that the full amount of the imprest, plus any sum received too late for remittance to the treasury on the last day of the month, will always be shown in the monthly accounts as being in the hands of the cantonment authority.

38. Overdrafts on the cantonment fund shall be allowed only if approved of and sanctioned by the Resident.

Overdrafts.

Receipts.

39. (1) All money received for credit to the cantonment fund shall be entered in a Register of receipts and form of acknowledgment. register of receipts kept in Form 1 in schedule I, and, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, shall be acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in the said schedule.

(2) Such receipts shall bear printed numbers in a consecutive series, and the number of each receipt shall be entered in the second column of the register of receipts.

40. The cantonment authority shall be responsible for making such arrangements as Responsibility of cantonment authority as to receipts. will secure—

(1) that all money received for credit to the cantonment fund is duly brought to credit in the accounts ;

(2) that all money so received, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, is acknowledged by receipts in the form prescribed by section 39 ; and

(3) that whenever a receipt is given, the foil and counterfoil are duly filled up.

Account of the Imprest.

41. An account of the imprest shall be kept in Form 6 in Schedule I, and the expenditure recorded in it shall be entered in a register of payments Imprest register. kept in Form 5 in the said schedule, when a bill for the recoupment of the amount is made out and the amount is drawn from the treasury by a cheque.

Bills for Expenditure.

42. (1) All expenditure shall be entered in a bill of one of the following kinds, namely :
Expenditure to be entered in bills.

(a) Establishment pay bill—for the pay of members of the cantonment establishment ;

(b) Travelling allowance bill—for travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment ; and

(c) Contingent bill—for all charges other than pay and travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment.

(2) Every establishment pay bill and every travelling allowance bill shall be prepared in the form for the time being prescribed by the Civil Account Code.

(3) Every contingent bill shall contain full details of the charges incurred.

43. (1) Claims for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen shall be paid on Claims by contractors or tradesmen. bills as presented by them.

(2) When such claims are paid by cheque, the payment shall be entered at once in the register of payments (Form 5), and when they are paid in cash, the payment shall be entered in the imprest register (Form 6).

(3) When the bills for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen are in the vernacular, a brief abstract shall be endorsed in English stating the amount, the name of the payee, and the nature of the payment.

44. (1) All petty charges to be met from the imprest shall be entered in bills prepared in Petty charges to be met from the imprest. the form for the time prescribed by the Civil Account Code.

(2) Such bills as aforesaid shall be supported,—

(a) in the case of a payment for a telegram or of any other sum exceeding ten rupees, by the original voucher on which the payment was actually made ; and

(b) in other cases, by a certificate that the receipts of the payees have, as far as possible, been obtained, and have been so destroyed, defaced, or mutilated that they cannot be used again.

(3) The certificate referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee.

45. (1) All charges incurred direct by the cantonment authority and paid by cheque shall be entered in bills prepared in the form for the time prescribed by the Civil Account Code. Charges incurred direct by cantonment authority.

(2) The following certificate shall be recorded at the foot of every such bill prepared in the Civil Account Code form, namely—

Certificate on certain bills.

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interest of the cantonment, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid."

This certificate shall be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee.

(3) In the case of expenditure on public works, the usual completion certificate shall be furnished.

Entry of Cheques in Accounts.

46. All payments made by cheque shall be entered in the register of payments (Form 5), the vouchers being numbered in a monthly consecutive series.

47. If any cheque is cancelled, the amount thereof shall be deducted from the expenditure by a *minus* entry in the appropriate columns of the register of payments (Form 5). The deduction will then pass into the cash book (Form 7) through the daily total of payments carried into it.

Accounts and Returns.

48. The cantonment authority shall keep a cash book in Form 7 in Schedule I. The cash books shall be balanced monthly and the balance shown in it reconciled with that shown in the pass book to be kept in Form 3 in the said schedule as follows:

Balance as per pass book			
Add—			
Amount of imprest			
Money received too late for remittance to treasury			
		Total	
Deduct—Outstanding cheques as per details below:			
Balance as per cash book			
Cheques outstanding on—			
No.	Date.	Amount.	
"	"	"	
		Total	

49. (1) In the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) the amounts sanctioned in the budget estimate for the year shall be entered at the top of the columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made.

(2) Where during the year, or in any revised estimate which may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the budget estimate is made, such addition or alteration shall be noted in the appropriate register in red ink with *plus* or *minus* sign, the order therefore being cited.

50. (1) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) shall be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired, and grand totals being made from the first day of April last preceding.

(2) If the grand total under any head in the register of payments shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application shall at once be made for orders under section 30, clause (b), or section 33, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

51. As soon as possible within 15 days after the end of each month, the cantonment authority shall send to the Comptroller, Hyderabad, for purposes of audit,—

(a) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month prepared in the same detail as those registers, and showing the budget estimate, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month, and the grand totals;—

(b) the foils of all receipts granted during the month;

(c) all paid bills;

(d) all cancelled cheques (if any); and

(e) a statement of the balances in the following form:

Balance at end of last month	
Receipt during the month as per accompanying schedule	
	TOTAL
Expenditure during the month as per accompanying schedule	
Balance at the end of the month	
<i>Details of balance—</i>	
Balance in treasury as per pass book	
Cash received too late for remittance to treasury	
Imprest in hands of cantonment authority	
Deduct—Outstanding cheques as per details below	
Net balance as above	
Cheques out-standing on—	
No. Date Amount	
	TOTAL

52. (1) The cantonment authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into, and payments from, the cantonment fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads, and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts.

(2) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the consolidated account, shall agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry "From 1st April to date" under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Comptroller, Hyderabad, for the month of March last preceding.

(3) The consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Comptroller, Hyderabad, who will compare the figures with his own classified abstract, and, if correct, forward the account to the Resident with the following endorsement, namely:

"Examined and found correct.

Signed—, Comptroller, Hyderabad."

Classification.

53. (1) All receipts into, and expenditure from, the cantonment fund, shall be classified in the monthly and annual accounts in accordance with Form 8 in schedule I.

(2) All expenditure shall be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads, and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge whether specific budget provision exists or not; and no expenditure which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge.

Remittance to Treasury and Pass-book.

54. The cantonment authority shall remit to the Hyderabad Residency treasury all moneys to be remitted to treasury—moneys received for credit to the cantonment fund.

55. (1) Remittances to the treasury should be made every Tuesday and Friday. All moneys in hand on the last working day of each month shall be remitted on that day.

(2) All remittances shall be accompanied by a chalan or invoice, and by a pass-book in Form 3 in schedule I.

(3) Where a remittance is made, the officer in charge of the treasury shall forthwith acknowledge its receipt by an entry in the pass-book, and shall enter on the charge side of the pass-book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register.

(4) The pass-book shall be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day.

The Officer in charge of the treasury shall then close the pass-book for the month, and enter therein in words the balance in hand and sign the entry.

55. (1) The cantonment authority shall examine the pass-book from time to time, and shall forthwith call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy that may appear between the credits or debits shown therein, and those shown in the cantonment registers.

(2) The pass-book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the cantonment authority or by any member of the cantonment establishment.

57.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
58.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Establishments.

58-A. In determining or altering the strength or cost or both, of any cantonment establishments the cantonment authority shall obtain the previous approval of the Resident:

Strength and cost of establishments.

Provided that any alteration which merely involves the employment of temporary establishments for a period not exceeding three months may be made without such approval:

Provided also that every alteration shall be subject to the provisions of sections 30 and 33.

CHAPTER V.

CONTRACTS.

59. Every contract made by the cantonment authority shall be executed on its behalf by the Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary to the cantonment committee.

60. No lease or other contract which is to remain in operation for more than twelve months, shall be executed on behalf of the cantonment authority, without the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad.

61. No contract for the execution of a work shall be executed on behalf of the cantonment authority unless it has been examined and approved of by the Civil Executive Engineer:

Reference to Executive Engineer prior to execution of contracts for works:

Provided that, where a work is estimated to cost not more than five hundred rupees, the contract shall not be referred to the Civil Executive Engineer unless the cantonment authority so directs.

62. The Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary to the cantonment committee as provided by section 59 shall not execute on behalf of the cantonment authority any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees without the previous sanction of the cantonment authority:

Sanction of cantonment committee required to execution of contracts exceeding one hundred rupees in value.

Provided that, in case of urgency, the Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary to the cantonment committee as aforesaid may, with the previous sanction of the President of the cantonment committee, execute on behalf of the cantonment committee any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees, but does not exceed two hundred rupees, and shall, in every such case, submit to the cantonment committee, at its next meeting, a report of his action and of the reasons therefor.

63. Every contract executed on behalf of the cantonment authority the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, except a contract for the sale of moveable property, shall be in writing; and if the contract is for the execution of a work, it shall be prepared in the form in use for that purpose in the Public Works Department under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

64. (1) The cantonment authority may direct that security be required for the fulfilment of any contract to be executed on its behalf, other than a contract for the execution of a work, and that the whole or any part of the security be deposited before the contract is executed.

(2) Where any security is required under sub-section (1), it shall be of the nature specified in section 21, sub-section (2), and shall be of such amount as the cantonment authority may think fit.

(j) Where any security required as aforesaid has been given, the contract shall not be executed unless—

- (a) it contains a clause specifying the nature and the amount of the security required; and
- (b) any sum directed to be deposited has been lodged with the cantonment authority.

65. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any lease of land for the purposes of a saving of leases for building-sites. building-site.

CHAPTER VI.

NUISANCES AND SANITATION.

Nuisances.

Offences in road or public place.

66. Whoever,—

- (a) in any street or public place within the cantonment,—
 - (i) is drunk and disorderly, or drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; or
 - (ii) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned; or
 - (iii) exposes himself, or wilfully and indecently exposes his person; or
 - (iv) begs importunately for alms; or
 - (v) exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound; or
 - (vi) carries meat exposed to public view; or
 - (vii) is found gaming; or
 - (viii) pickets animals or collects carts; or
 - (ix) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually remove any portion thereof that may spill or fall on to such street or public place; or
 - (x) without proper authority, affixes, or causes to be affixed, any bill, notice or other document upon any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing; or,
 - (xi) without proper authority, defaces, or writes upon, or otherwise marks any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing; or,
 - (xii) without proper authority, removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under this Code; or,
 - (xiii) without proper authority, breaks, throws down or damages any direction-post, lamp, lamp-post or other thing maintained by the cantonment authority in such street or public place; or
 - (xiv) carries a corpse, or causes the same to be carried, without keeping it decently covered, or without taking due precaution to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health, or annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood; or
- (b) carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the cantonment authority by public notice; or
- (c) deposits, or permits his servant to deposit, any offensive matter or rubbish in any place not intended for the purpose on any street or public place, or waste or unoccupied land under the management of the cantonment authority; or
- (d) having charge of a corpse, fails to bury, burn or otherwise lawfully dispose of the same within twenty-four hours after death; or
- (e) makes any grave, or buries or burns any corpse, at an unauthorized place; or
- (f) having entered or used a public conveyance under the circumstances or for any of the purposes mentioned respectively in section 184, fails to disinfect the same to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority; or
- (g) keeps or uses, or knowingly permits to be kept or used, any place as a common gaming-house, or assists in conducting the business of any common gaming-house; or
- (h) wilfully intrudes upon a place set apart for bathing purposes and incommodes persons lawfully using the same; or

- (i) at any time or place prohibited by the cantonment authority by general or special notice, beats a drum or tom-tom, blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other instrument or utensil, or plays any music; or
- (j) by singing, screaming or shouting, disturbs the public peace or order; or
- (k) fires a gun, or does any other act, in such manner as to frighten or be likely to frighten animals passing by, or to cause or be likely to cause annoyance or danger to persons passing by, or dwelling, or working in the neighbourhood; or
- (l) lets loose any horse or other animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any horse, or other animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person; or
- (m) suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle; or
- (n) sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person; or
- (o) being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, neglects, within three hours after the death of the animal or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—
to report the death to the Cantonment Magistrate or to some officer (if any) appointed by him to receive such reports with a view to the removal and disposal of the carcass by the public conservancy establishments; or
to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any general directions given by the cantonment authority by notice, or any special directions given by the Cantonment Magistrate on receipt of such report as aforesaid; or
- (p) except with the written permission of the cantonment authority, stores or uses night-soil, manure, rubbish or any other substance emitting an offensive smell;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever does not take reasonable means to prevent any child under the age of 12 years in his charge from casing himself in any street or public place within the cantonment, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

67. The cantonment authority may, by notice, appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs, without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed; and such dogs may be destroyed, accordance with such order, by such person and in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct.

Explanation.—In this section the word "house" includes a hut, shop, warehouse or building.

Sanitation.

68. The following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and be responsible for, the sanitary condition of the parts of the cantonment hereinafter indicated, namely:

Division of responsibility for sanitation.

- (a) each Commanding Officer—his regimental lines, including the regimental bazar, and all latrines used by the troops and followers under his command or control;
- (b) the Military and Civil Executive Engineers—all yard works, workshops and other places used by establishments under their charge;
- (c) the Executive Officer of the Commissariat Department—all transport lines, cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, bakeries and other places used by establishments under his charge;
- (d) the head of any other Military Department occupying, as such, any part of the cantonment—all blocks of buildings, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge;
- (e) the Cantonment Magistrate—the Sadar Bazar, all roads, and all other parts of the cantonment not under the control of any officer mentioned in clause (a), clause (b), clause (c), or clause (d).

69. (1) Every officer mentioned in section 68 shall forward to the cantonment authority a weekly sanitary report stating that the parts of the cantonment over which he has control as aforesaid have been inspected by him, and are, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition or otherwise, as the case may be.

Weekly sanitary report.

(2) Where any such officer as aforesaid reports that any part of the cantonment under his control is not, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition, he shall specify the defects, and may make such suggestions for remedying the same he may think fit.

72. The Sanitary Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, shall report every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, whenever or wherever existing therein, both to the officer responsible under section 68 and to the cantonment authority, and shall attach to his report such recommendations for the remedy of the same as he may think fit.

71. The Cantonment Magistrate shall, subject to the other provisions of this Code and the control of the cantonment authority,—
Cantonment Magistrate's duties in respect of sanitation.

- (a) make, and supervise the carrying out of, arrangements (including the provision and maintenance of a sufficient number of animals, vehicles, receptacles and implements, and of places for keeping the same) necessary for—
 - (i) the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish from latrines, urinals, streets and all other places, public and private, from which the removal of the same by the public conservancy establishments is directed by the cantonment authority;
 - (ii) the surface cleansing of all streets and the watering thereof; and
 - (iii) the maintenance in a sanitary condition of public and private latrines and urinals, of encamping-grounds and serais, of public and private markets and slaughter-houses, of fair-grounds, of all sources of public water-supply and the lands in the vicinity thereof, of all other places likely to create a nuisance, and, generally, of every part of the cantonment other than the parts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 68;
- (b) make frequent inspections of all parts of the cantonment with a view to ensuring that all orders of the cantonment authority on sanitary matters are duly obeyed, and that the public conservancy establishments satisfactorily perform their duties; and
- (c) take all necessary steps for remedying any defects in the sanitary condition of the cantonment of which he may become aware and for which funds can be provided.

72. (r) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the cantonment authority shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of public latrines and urinals, with all necessary conservancy establishments.

(2) Such latrines and urinals shall be placed in proper and convenient situations, as near as circumstances admit to the dwelling places or places of resort of the persons for whose use they are intended:

Provided that, except with the sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad so far as the "bazar" is concerned, and of the Officer Commanding the District so far as the rest of the cantonment is concerned, no latrine or urinal shall be placed within fifty feet and no trench latrine shall be placed within two hundred feet of any inhabited building.

(3) Separate latrines and urinals shall ordinarily be provided for males and females, or if any latrine or urinal is provided for the use of both sexes, separate divisions shall be provided for each sex, and each such latrine, urinal or division shall be marked as being for the use of men only, or women only, as the case may be.

73. (r) In providing public latrines the cantonment authority shall observe the following directions, namely:

- (a) such number of latrines shall be provided as will admit of there being one compartment for the use of every fifteen adults using the latrines;
- (b) no latrine shall be constructed for the use of more than five hundred adults;
- (c) every latrine, other than a trench latrine, shall be provided with proper closed iron receptacles in the proportion of not less than two for every hundred adults using the latrine, and with not less than one iron or glazed earthen pan for each compartment;
- (d) for every latrine, other than a trench latrine, there shall be provided,—
 - (i) for the cleansing thereof, sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every hundred adults using the latrine, and
 - (ii) for the removal of night-soil therefrom, air-tight iron filth-carts in the proportion of not less than one for every five hundred adults using the

latrine, or, where carts cannot be used, sweepers in the proportion of not less than three for every five hundred adults using the latrine; and

- (c) for every trench latrine there shall be provided digging-sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every two hundred adults using the latrine:

Provided that, if in any case it is impracticable, owing to want of funds or for any other sufficient reason, fully to observe the foregoing directions, the Resident at Hyderabad may declare the extent to which they shall be observed:

Provided also that for the better sanitation of the bazars and localities considered by the Officer Commanding the District to be in the vicinity of military lines and barracks, the Officer Commanding the District, with the approval of the General Officer of the Command, shall have absolute authority to cause to be erected such number of latrines as may be considered necessary by the cantonment authority. The cost of erecting, repairing and cleansing such latrines shall be a charge against the cantonment fund.

- (d) No public latrine shall be constructed or rebuilt except on a plan approved of by the Resident at Hyderabad.

74. The cantonment authority shall, whenever necessary, provide and maintain in proper and convenient positions receptacles or places for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

Receptacles or places for temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

75. The cantonment authority shall appoint places for the disposal of night-soil, carcasses and other offensive matter and rubbish.

Places for disposal of offensive matter and rubbish.

76. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing,—

Cesspools, receptacles for filth, etc.

- (a) require any persons having the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building,—
 - (i) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or
 - (ii) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved of by the cantonment authority) for filth accumulating on or in the land or building, or
 - (iii) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice), any receptacle provided for such filth, or
 - (iv) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter from seeping, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any street or public place, or into any watercourse, or into any drain not intended for the purpose; or
- (b) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use; or,
- (c) where any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved of by the cantonment authority, and copies thereof may be obtained free of charge on application,—
 - (i) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved of by him as conforming with that plan; or
 - (ii) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with that plan; or
- (d) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal, which, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood; or
- (e) require any person having the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building,—
 - (i) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in, the neighbourhood, or
 - (ii) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building; or
- (f) require any person who has the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building, and has allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishment, at such times and in such receptacles or places, situate at not more than one hundred feet from the nearest boundary of the premises, as may be specified in the notice; or

- (g) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain or other place set apart for the discharge of drainage, and the drains belonging to the land or building are, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, insufficient, require any person having control of the land or building, whether as owner or lessee, or, in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several lessees or owners having control of the lands or buildings conjointly, to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or
- (h) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or
- (i) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—
 (i) altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or
 (ii) impeding the flow of water owing to the absence of a culvert or the existence of an insufficient culvert under a path leading to his premises, to desist therefrom; or
- (j) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain to obey any directions which the cantonment authority may, on the advice of either the Military or the Civil Executive Engineer, as the case may be, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction; or
- (k) require any person, being the owner and having the control of any drain, to provide and apply to the same, within ten days from the service of the notice, such covering as may be specified in the notice; or
- (l) require any person having the control of a drain to remove, within a period to be specified in the notice, any obstruction from the same, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the same or otherwise put it in good order, or
- (m) require any person being the owner, or having the control, of any well, to disinfect or otherwise purify the same or protect it against contamination, in such manner and within such period as may be specified in the notice.
77. (1) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, to remove or provide any latrine, cesspool or other receptacle for filth, or to provide any additional latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should, in its opinion, be provided for the building or land.
- (2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.
78. (1) The cantonment authority may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth pertaining to any building or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent where the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority for the performance of such duties.
- (2) Where the cantonment authority has provided for the performance by its agents of the duties referred to in this section, all matter removed by such agents in performing such duties shall be at the disposal of that authority.
79. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to it to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.
80. Where any tank, marshy ground or waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, is in such a condition as to create a nuisance, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the land, within thirty days from the service of the notice, to fill up the tank or ground, or to drain off or remove the water, as the case may be:
- Filling up of tank or marshy ground or draining off or removal of stagnant water.
- Provided that if, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, it is unreasonable to throw the whole expense on the owner, lessee or occupier, it may, with the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad, require him to pay only a portion of the expense.
81. (1) Where it appears to the cantonment authority that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, in an unhealthy condition, it may cause the block to be inspected by a special committee consisting of—
- Removal of over-crowded buildings.
- (a) the Sanitary Officer,
 (b) the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government, and
 (c) The Military or the Civil Executive Engineer, as the case may be, or some person deputed by him in this behalf.

(1) The special committee shall make a report in writing to the cantonment authority on the sanitary condition of the block; and, if it considers that the overcrowded condition thereof is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the buildings or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, it shall clearly indicate, on a plan verified by the Military or Civil Executive Engineer, as the case may be, or by the person deputed by him to serve on it, the buildings which should, wholly or in part, be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(2) If, upon receipt of such report, the cantonment authority is of opinion that all or any of the buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them:

Provided, first, that the cantonment authority shall make compensation to such owners for any buildings which may have been erected under proper authority: and

Provided, secondly, that the cantonment authority, may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so, pay to such owners such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any buildings which may not have been erected under proper authority.

(4) The sum payable as compensation under the first proviso to sub-section (3) may be settled by mutual agreement between the cantonment authority and such owners as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a committee of arbitration constituted as provided in Chapter XX.

Explanation.—In this section, the word "buildings" includes enclosure walls or fences connected with buildings.

82. Where it appears to the cantonment authority that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such inquiry as it thinks fit by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier, within a time to be specified in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates.

83. (1) Whenever any building is so ill-constructed or dilapidated, or is in so insanitary a state, as, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, to be unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed or is intended to be used, the cantonment authority may, by notice, require the owner of the building, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to make it fit for one or other of the purposes aforesaid.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) of this rule shall be conspicuously posted on the building to which the notice relates.

(3) Until such notice has been complied with, it shall not be lawful to use such building for any of the purposes aforesaid, and any person using such building in contravention of this rule shall be liable to fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which such user continues.

Explanation.—A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if the owner of the building to which it relates has, instead of executing the repairs or making the alterations directed by the notice, removed the building.

84. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land which appears to it to be in a filthy or unwholesome state within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

85. Whoever fails to comply with a notice issued under any of the provisions of sections 76 to 84 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL OVER STREETS, BUILDINGS, LAND, TREES, ETC.

Streets and buildings.

86. The cantonment authority may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

87. (1) The cantonment authority may cause a name to be given to any street, and ^{Names of streets and numbers of buildings.} to be affixed on any building in such place as it may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and, may from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any name or number differing from that put up by order of the cantonment authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

88. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, direct that within certain limits, ^{Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.} to be fixed by the notice, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not, without its permission in writing, be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials, and may, by notice in writing, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction as aforesaid to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed, as it may think fit.

89. (1) Whoever, except in such a case as is provided for by Chapter XXI, intends ^{Notice of new buildings.} to erect or re-erect any building shall give notice in writing, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, of his intention to the cantonment authority; and the cantonment authority may, within six weeks after the receipt of the notice, refuse to sanction the building, or may sanction it either absolutely or subject to such directions as it may think fit to issue in writing in respect of all or any of the following matters, namely:

- (a) the free passage or way to be left in front of the building;
- (b) the space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and for the prevention of fire;
- (c) the ventilation of the building;
- (d) the provision and position of drains, latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles for filth;
- (e) the level and width of the foundation, the level of the lowest floor, and the stability of the structure; and
- (f) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings if the building abuts on a street;

and the person erecting or re-erecting the building shall obey all such written directions:

Provided that the cantonment authority shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street:

Provided, further, that in the case of land set apart as State, *sarf-i-khas* or *paigah* land and demarcated as such, the applicant shall, on behalf of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, if the cantonment authority so direct, subscribe to the conditions stated in schedule V, Form C, and the application shall be submitted finally for the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad, who may sanction the application on obtaining from the owner of the land an agreement in Form D in cases where the applicant is not the owner of the land.

(2) Whoever gives notice to the cantonment authority under sub-section (1) shall, along with the notice, forward a plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site-plan of the land, of such character and with such details as the cantonment authority may require; and no such notice shall be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied.

(3) Where any building is begun or erected without the giving of the notice and the submission of the plans and specification required by this section, or in contravention of any order of the cantonment authority issued within six weeks of the receipt of a valid notice thereunder, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, to be delivered within a reasonable time, require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may think necessary.

(4) Where the cantonment authority neglects or omits for six weeks after the receipt of a valid notice under this sanction to make and deliver to the person who has given the notice any order in respect thereof, it shall be deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building absolutely.

(5) Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of any building which shall be given or deemed to have been given by the cantonment authority shall be available for one year from the date on which the notice shall have become valid and complete, and no longer; and should the building so sanctioned not have been begun by the person who has obtained such sanction, or some one lawfully claiming under him, within such year, it shall not be begun without fresh sanction; but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the cantonment authority in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to such notice.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "erect or re-erect any building" includes—

- (a) any material alteration or enlargement of any building;
- (b) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation;
- (c) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place;
- (d) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places;
- (e) such alterations of the internal arrangements of a building as affect an alteration of its drainage or sanitary arrangements, or affect its security; and
- (f) the addition of any rooms, buildings, out-houses or other structures to any building.

90. (1) The owner or occupier of a building shall not, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, add to, or place against or in front of, the building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on, any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any building to alter or remove any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid:

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Code, the cantonment authority shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The cantonment authority may, by order in writing, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the order.

91. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

92. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has, without its permission in writing, newly erected or re-erected any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, watercourse or water-pipe, to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it may think fit.

93. Where any building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, as the case may be, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and if there is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary.

94. Where any building, wall, or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank or tree is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made as it may think necessary for the public safety; and if there is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary.

95. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or part-owner, or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land, or the lessee or person claiming to be the lessee of any land, which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a time to be specified in the notice.

Boundaries, trees, etc.

96. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit the construction of boundary-walls, hedges and fences. boundary-walls, hedges or other fences of any material or description which is, in its opinion, unsuitable, unsightly or otherwise objectionable.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any land—

(a) to remove from the land any boundary-wall, hedge or other fence which is, in its opinion, unsuitable, unsightly or otherwise objectionable;

(b) to construct on the land sufficient boundary-walls, hedges or other fences of such material, description and dimensions as may be specified in the notice;

(c) to maintain the boundary-walls, hedges or other fences on the land in good order.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "boundary-walls, hedges or other fences" includes all necessary gates and the posts or pillars thereof.

97. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land within three days to cut or trim any hedges on the land in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

98. No general felling of trees, and no general lopping or trimming of trees in a manner likely to cause permanent injury thereto, shall be ordered by the cantonment authority without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, except in the case of State, *sarf-i-khas* and *paigah* lands within cantonment limits, in respect of which the Resident at Hyderabad shall be the sanctioning authority.

99. (1) No tree of mature growth, whether standing in any private enclosure or not, shall be felled without the previous sanction of the cantonment authority.

(2) Where, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, the felling of any tree of mature growth standing in a private enclosure is necessary for sanitary reasons, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the land to fell the tree within a time to be specified in the notice.

Power to require lopping or trimming of trees.

100. The cantonment authority may—

(a) cause to be lopped or trimmed any trees standing on land belonging to the Government; or,

(b) by public notice, require all owners, lessees or occupiers of land, or, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land, to lop or trim, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, all or any trees standing on such land.

101. (1) Where, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner, is for any reason undesirable, the cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit such cultivation, use or irrigation after a certain date to be specified in the notice:

Provided that if, when a notice is issued under this section, any land to which it relates has been lawfully prepared for cultivation, or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the cantonment authority—

(a) may, subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, postpone the date from which the notice is to take effect; or

(b) may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so, and whether or not it postpones the date from which the notice is to take effect, pay to any person interested in the land or crop such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of his having complied with the notice; and

(c) shall, if it directs that the notice is to take effect without delay, make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for any loss incurred by reason only of their having complied with the notice.

(2) The sum payable as compensation under clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) may be settled by mutual agreement between the cantonment authority and such person or persons as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a committee of arbitration constituted as provided in Chapter XX.

102. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land to abstain from the improper use of the same, whether by quarrying or by removing earth, sand, stone or gravel, or by digging a tank, well or pit.

103. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, digs up the surface of any public grass-land shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalties.

104. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under this Chapter shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL OVER SARAIS, ENCAMPING-GROUNDS, TRAFFIC, ETC.

Sarais.

105. (1) Every keeper of a sarai shall be bound,—

Duties of keepers of sarais.

(a) if to his knowledge any person in the sarai is ill of any infectious or contagious disorder, or has died of any such disorder, to make an immediate report of the fact to the officer in charge of the police station within the jurisdiction of which the sarai is situated ;

(b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the use of persons frequenting the sarai ;

(c) to keep all parts of the sarai in a clean and sanitary condition ; and

(d) to give any information which the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require regarding—

(i) the boundaries of the sarai, and

(ii) any matters affecting its management and condition.

(2) Whoever fails to give the Cantonment Magistrate any information required under this section, or wilfully gives him false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

106. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require any keeper of a sarai to report to him, or to any person whom he may appoint in this behalf, either orally or in writing, as may be directed in the notice, the name and description, or the names and descriptions, of any person or persons who resorted to the sarai during any period to be specified in the notice.

(2) Where a written report is required, the form in which the same is to be furnished may be specified in the notice.

(3) Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under this section, or wilfully makes a false report thereunder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

107. (1) Where the keeper of a sarai commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 105 and 106, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted thereunder, by notice in writing, require that the sarai be closed to the use of the public.

(2) A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be cancelled and cease to have effect if the keeper of the sarai satisfies the cantonment authority that no such breach as aforesaid would be likely to occur in the event of the sarai being re-opened to the use of the public.

Saving of Sarais Act, 1867, if applied.

108. The provisions of sections 105, 106 and 107 shall not apply if the Sarais Act, 1867, is hereafter applied to the cantonment.

Encamping-grounds, etc.

109. (1) No place in the cantonment shall be used as an encamping-ground or for the pitching of tents without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority.

Encamping-grounds and pitching of tents.

(2) Such permission as aforesaid may be granted subject to any conditions which the cantonment authority may think fit to impose with respect to sanitary arrangements and other matters affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Markets and Slaughter-houses.

Sale in markets of articles unfit for human consumption.

110. No person shall in any market sell, or expose for sale, any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit therefor.

111. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, limit the hours during which any market may be kept open.

which any market may be kept open for public use.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in each market to which the notice relates.

Sanitary Officer and Cantonment Magistrate to inspect markets.

112. The Sanitary Officer and the Cantonment Magistrate shall frequently inspect—

- (a) articles of food and drink for human consumption kept for sale in markets;
- (b) the water-supply of markets;
- (c) the arrangements for the removal and disposal of offensive matter and rubbish from markets; and
- (d) all other arrangements for maintaining markets in proper sanitary condition.

113. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any animal or article, or class of animals or articles, in any public market.

Power to prohibit or restrict sales in public markets.

114. Where the owner or person in charge of a private market applies for a license therefor, such license shall be granted free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

Licensing of private markets.

- (a) that convenient passages have been provided between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market;
- (b) that a sufficient supply of pure water is provided for the market;
- (c) that, in the case of a large market, one or more public latrines, at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the market, and one or more public urinals, according to requirements, are provided for the use of persons frequenting the market; and
- (d) that suitable arrangements are made for—
 - (i) keeping the market in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom;
 - (ii) the proper ventilation of the buildings and structures in the market; and
 - (iii) the proper maintenance of the public latrines and urinals (if any) provided for the use of persons frequenting the market.

115. No private market shall, after the commencement of this Code, be opened to public use until it has been licensed.

New private markets to be licensed.

Power to require existing private markets to be licensed.

116. (1) The cantonment authority may require,—

- (a) by notice in writing, the owner or the person in charge of any private market in existence at the commencement of this Code, or,
- (b) by public notice, the owners or the persons in charge of any class of such markets,

to furnish, within a time to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required for any such market.

(2) On the expiration of such time as aforesaid, the cantonment authority shall determine, in respect of each market to which the notice relates, whether or not it is necessary to require a license.

(3) Where the cantonment authority determines that a license shall be required for any such market, and a license therefor either is not applied for or is refused, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the market to close the same until a license has been obtained.

Duties of owners or persons in charge of licensed markets.

117. The owner or the person in charge of a licensed market shall be bound—

- (a) to maintain convenient passages between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market;
- (b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the market;
- (c) to keep the market in a cleanly and sanitary condition and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish therefrom; and
- (d) to maintain in good order any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting the market.

118. (1) Where the owner or the person in charge of a licensed market commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 111 and 117, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under this Code, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period to be specified in the order, or withdraw the license.

(2) No market for which a license has been granted under this Chapter shall be kept open for public use while the license therefor is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the market to which the order relates.

119. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private markets which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

Register of private markets.

- (a) the date on which the license was issued, and,
- (b) where the license has been suspended, the date and period of the suspension, or
- (c) where the license has been withdrawn, the date of the withdrawal.

120. Whoever, knowing that a license granted for a private market is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, sells or exposes for sale therein any meat, fish, milk, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

120-A. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), no person shall, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf, use any place as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs intended for human food.

Restrictions on slaughtering without a license.

(2) Nothing in such section (1) shall be deemed—

- (i) to restrict, subject to such conditions as to prior or subsequent notice, as the Cantonment Magistrate with the previous sanction of the Resident may, by general or special order, impose in this behalf, the slaughter of any animal in any place on the occasion of any festival or ceremony; or
- (ii) to prevent the Cantonment Magistrate, acting with the sanction of the cantonment authority, from setting apart places for the sacrifice of animals in accordance with religious custom and for the sale of flesh thereof; or
- (iii) to limit or otherwise affect the right to slaughter, in or upon private premises, a kid intended solely for domestic consumption.

(3) No fee shall be chargeable upon any license granted under this section.

120-B. (1) Whoever—

Penalties for contravening section 120 A.

(a) uses any place in contravention of section 120-A, or

(b) omits to give any notice required by any order made in pursuance of sub-section (2), clause (i) of the said section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and

(2) Whoever after having been convicted of an offence punishable under sub-section (1), clause (a), of this section, continues to contravene any provision of section 120-A, shall be punishable, for each day after the first during which he continues so to offend, with a fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

Management of slaughter-houses generally.

121. Where the cantonment authority has made or approved of any arrangements for—

- (a) passing and marking animals in a slaughter-house as being suitable for slaughter, or

- (b) regulating the admission into a slaughter-house of persons carrying on business or trade or working for gain therein, or regulating the conduct of such persons therein,

the owner or the person in charge of the slaughter-house shall not slaughter, or permit to be slaughtered, any animal therein unless those arrangements are duly observed.

122. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, limit the hours during which any slaughter-house may be kept open for use and the slaughter of animals may be permitted therein.

Hours during which slaughter-houses may be kept open.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in each slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

123. (1) Where it is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, necessary on sanitary grounds to do so, the cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit, for any period not exceeding one month to be specified in the notice, or for such further period, not exceeding one month, as it may from time to time by a like notice specify, the use of any slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of any animal of a description specified in the notice.

Power to prohibit or restrict use of slaughter-houses.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

124. Where the owner or the person in charge of a private slaughter-house applies for a license therefor, such license shall be granted free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

Licensing of private slaughter-houses.

- (a) that convenient passages have been provided between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house;
- (b) that a sufficient supply of pure water has been provided for the slaughter-house;
- (c) that sufficient drains have been provided;
- (d) that the premises are so enclosed as to prevent the interior being visible by passers-by; and
- (e) that suitable arrangements have been made for—
 - (i) keeping the slaughter-house in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom;
 - (ii) the proper ventilation of the buildings and structures in the slaughter-house;
 - (iii) the proper maintenance of the drains and of any public latrines and urinals that may be required for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house;
 - (iv) the treatment of animals in the slaughter-house;
 - (v) the slaughter of animals in a humane manner within an enclosure so constructed that animals placed therein shall be out of sight of animals kept outside;
 - (vi) the removal of animals to such enclosure as aforesaid;
 - (vii) the disposal or destruction of animals which are offered for slaughter and are from disease or any other cause unfit for human consumption; and
 - (viii) the destruction of carcasses which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption;

Provided that no license shall be granted for a slaughter-house opened after the commencement of this Code if the slaughter-house is situate at any place which the cantonment authority thinks, especially with regard to any neighbouring drains or water-courses, to be objectionable.

125. No private slaughter-house shall after the commencement of this Code, be opened to public use until it has been licensed.

New private slaughter-houses to be licensed.

126. (1) the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of any private slaughter-house in existence at the commencement of this Code to furnish, within a time to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required therefor.

Power to require existing private slaughter-houses to be licensed.

(2) On the expiration of such time as aforesaid the cantonment authority shall determine whether or not it is necessary to require a license.

(7) Where the cantonment authority determines that a license shall be required for the slaughter-house, and a license therefor either is not applied for or is refused, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the slaughter-house to close the same until a license has been obtained.

127. The owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house shall be bound—
Duties of owners or persons in charge of licensed slaughter-houses.

- (a) to maintain convenient passages between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house;
- (b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the slaughter-house;
- (c) to keep the slaughter-house in a cleanly and sanitary condition, to provide and maintain receptacles for refuse, and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish from the slaughter-house;
- (d) to maintain in good order the drains of the slaughter-house and any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting it;
- (e) to maintain suitable arrangements for the purposes mentioned in section 124 clause (c), sub-clauses (iv) to (viii); and
- (f) to prevent the keeping of animals at the slaughter-house for more than twenty-four hours.

128. (1) Where the owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 122, 123 and 127, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under this Code, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period to be specified in the order, or withdraw the license.
Power to suspend or withdraw licenses for slaughter-houses.

(2) No slaughter-house for which a license has been granted under this Chapter shall be kept open to public use, and no animal shall be slaughtered therein, while the license therefor is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the order relates.

129. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private slaughter-houses which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—
Register of private slaughter-houses.

- (a) the date on which the license was granted; and,
- (b) where the license has been suspended, the date and period of the suspension; or,
- (c) where the license has been withdrawn, the date of the withdrawal.

130. Whoever, knowing that a license granted for a slaughter-house is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, slaughters any animal therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
Slaughtering in slaughter house when license suspended or withdrawn.

Levy of stallages, rents and fees in public markets and slaughter-houses.

131. (1) The cantonment authority may—

- (a) charge for the occupation or use of any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market or slaughter-house, and for the right to expose goods for sale in a public market and for weighing and measuring goods sold therein, and for the right to slaughter animals in any public slaughter-house, such stallages, rents and fees as shall from time to time be fixed by it;
- (b) farm the stallages, rents and fees leviable as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, for any period not exceeding one year at a time.

(2) A copy of the table of stallages, rents and fees (if any) leviable in any public market or slaughter-house under sub-section (1) printed in the English language and in such other language or languages as the cantonment authority may direct shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or slaughter-house, as the case may be.

132. (1) No person shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, bring into the cantonment any cattle, sheep, goats or swine intended for human consumption or the flesh of any such animal slaughtered outside the cantonment.
Import of cattle and flesh.

(2) Any animal or flesh brought into the cantonment in contravention of sub-section (1) may be seized by the Cantonment Magistrate or by any servant of the cantonment

authority and sold or otherwise disposed of as the cantonment authority may direct, the sale proceeds being credited to the cantonment fund.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to cured or preserved meat.

Traffic.

133. The cantonment authority shall not permanently close any street or open any new street without the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad, who shall, before issuing orders, consult the General Officer of the Command.

134. Whoever is driving a vehicle along a street shall, except in case of actual necessity, keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction.

135. No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street at a rash or negligent manner.

136. No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street at a time or in a manner prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority or by the District Superintendent of Police.

137. No vehicle shall be driven, led or kept standing on any street between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a lamp unnecessary.

138. Whoever is driving any elephant or camel on a street, shall remove the same to a safe distance on the approach of a horse or of bullocks drawing a vehicle.

139. No vehicle or animal shall be left on a street without proper control.

140. No animal shall be trained, broken in or led for exercise on any street at a time or place prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority.

Obstructing street.

141. No person shall—

- (a) cause any vehicle, with or without an animal harnessed thereto, to remain or stand so as to cause obstruction in any street longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers; or
- (b) leave or fasten any vehicle or animal so as to cause obstruction in any street; or
- (c) expose any article for sale, whether upon a stall or booth or in any other manner, so as to cause obstruction in any street; or
- (d) in any other manner wilfully obstruct or cause obstruction to the free passage of any street.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

142. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of any burial or burning ground to supply such information as may be specified in the notice concerning the condition, management or position of such ground.

143. (1) No place not previously used as a burial or burning ground shall, after the commencement of this Code, be so used without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority.

(2) Such permission as aforesaid may be granted subject to any conditions which the cantonment authority may think fit to impose for the purpose of preventing annoyance to, or danger to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood.

144. (1) Where the cantonment authority is of opinion, after making or causing to be made local enquiry, that any burial or burning ground has become offensive to, or dangerous to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood, it may, with the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of such ground to close the same from a date to be specified in the notice.

(2) Where the Resident at Hyderabad sanctions the issue of any notice under sub-section (1), it shall declare the conditions on which the burial or burning ground may be re-opened, and a copy of the declaration shall be annexed to the notice.

(3) Where the Resident at Hyderabad sanctions the issue of any such notice as aforesaid, it shall require a new burial or burning ground to be provided at the expense of the cantonment fund, or, if the community concerned is willing to provide a new burial or burning ground, a grant to be made from the cantonment fund towards the cost of the same.

145. No corpse shall be buried or burnt in any burial or burning ground in respect of which a notice issued under section 144, sub-section (1), is for the time being in force.

Prohibition of use of burial or burning ground closed under section 144.

Distance between graves.

146. No grave shall be made in any burial ground at a less distance than three feet from the margin of the nearest grave.

147. No corpse shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, be buried in any burial ground in a grave of less depth than—

Depth of graves.

- (a) four feet, where the grave is made of masonry; or
- (b) six feet, where the grave is not made of masonry.

148. Every corpse brought to a burial or burning ground shall be buried or burnt, as the case may be, within six hours after it has been so brought.

Corpses to be buried or burnt within six hours.

Corpses to be reduced to ashes.

149. Every corpse brought to a burning-ground shall be completely reduced to ashes.

150. Where a corpse has been buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of in contravention of any of the provisions of sections 143, 145, 146, 147, 148 and 149, the cantonment authority may, if it thinks fit, take such order therewith, or with the remains thereof, as shall ensure the proper disposal of the same in accordance with this Code.

Power in respect of improperly disposed of corpses.

Certain burial grounds excepted from operation of sections 142 to 150.

151. The provisions of sections 142 to 150 shall not apply to any burial ground which is for the time being managed under rules published in the Public Works Department Code.

CHAPTER IX.

WATER-SUPPLY.

152. All sources of public water supply (except such as are used for the purposes of water-works and are for the time being under the control of the Public or Military Works Department) shall be under the control of the cantonment authority.

Control of cantonment authority over sources of public water-supply.

153. Where there are no water-works, the cantonment authority shall take all necessary measures for maintaining a supply of pure water, for guarding from pollution water which is used for human consumption, and for preventing polluted water from being so used.

Duty of cantonment authority to maintain supply of pure water, etc.

154. (1) Where, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, the water in any source of public water-supply is likely, if used by any human being or by any milch animal for drinking purposes, to engender or cause the spread of any disorder, the cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit the use or removal of the same for all or any of the following purposes, namely:

Power to prohibit use of any source of public drinking water-supply.

- (a) the drink of human beings or admixture with any article of human consumption;
- (b) the drink of milch animals or admixture with any article of food or drink for milch animals;
- (c) the washing of vegetables or of cooking-utensils;
- (d) any other purpose which is likely to cause its introduction into any article of human consumption.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

Power to require proper maintenance, or closing to public use, of private source of public drinking water-supply.

155. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, or any person having control of any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes,—

- (a) to keep the same in good order, and to clear it from time to time of silt-refuse or decaying vegetation; or,
- (b) if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority to be unfit for drinking purposes, to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to, or using, such water:

Provided that in the case of a well, such person as aforesaid may, instead of complying with the notice, signify in writing his desire to be relieved of all responsibility for the proper maintenance of the well and his readiness to place it under the control and supervision of the cantonment authority for the use of the public, and the cantonment authority shall thereupon undertake the control and supervision of the same.

Polluting source of public drinking water-supply.

156. (1) Whoever—

- (a) bathes in any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes; or
- (b) washes, throws or causes or permits to enter, therein any dog or other animal; or
- (c) washes or cleanses therein any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing; or
- (d) throws or allows to flow thereinto any offensive matter or rubbish; or
- (e) causes or allows the water of any sink, drain, steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy or polluted water belonging to him or under his control, to flow thereinto: or
- (f) does any other act whereby the water thereof is polluted or is likely to be polluted,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) For the purpose of this section the cantonment authority may, by public notice, declare what sources of public water-supply are used for drinking purposes.

(3) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (2) shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

Impairing quality, or diminishing quantity, of water in source of public drinking water-supply or impairing usefulness of water-works.

157. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit any act specified in the notice which would, in its opinion,—

- (a) impair the quality or diminish the quantity of the water in any source of public water-supply which is set apart for public use and is used for drinking purposes; or
- (b) injure or impair the usefulness of any of the pipes, locks, cocks or other fittings of water-works.

Trespass on water-works.

158. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit trespasses upon land occupied by water-works.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted on the land to which the notice relates.

Altering, obstructing, or encroaching upon public water-channel.

159. (1) No person shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, alter, obstruct or encroach upon any public water-channel.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has made any such alteration, obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid to remove or desist from the same.

160. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit fishing, boating or the gathering of flowers or plants, generally or by any particular method specified in the notice, in any source of public water-supply where it considers that any such act is likely to cause danger to the public health.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

Throwing of corpse into source of public water-supply.

161. No person shall throw a corpse into any source of public water-supply.

162. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any place in which is carried on any offensive trade or manufacture whereby the water in any source of public water-supply is polluted, to take steps to abate such pollution.

Power to prohibit pollution of source of public water-supply by carrying on offensive trade.

Placing latrine, etc., or depositing offensive matter or rubbish, near source of public water-supply.

163. No person shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority,—

- (a) place any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or
- (b) use for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish any place, within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply.

164. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any lessee, owner or occupier on whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain or other receptacle for offensive matter exists within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply, to remove or close the same within one week from the service of the notice.

Removal of latrine, etc., near any source of public water-supply.

Bothy or washing at public well or spring.

165. Whoever—

- (a) bathes, or
- (b) washes any animal or any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, by the side of any public well or spring so as to pollute the water thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Regulation of public bathing and washing.

166. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit—

- (a) bathing, or
- (b) the washing of animals or of clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skins, utensils or other things, or of any class of such things, by the public or any class thereof at any public place specified in the notice.

(2) The cantonment authority may by public notice—

- (a) appoint places for—
 - (i) bathing, or
 - (ii) the washing of animals or of clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skins, utensils or other things, or any class of such things; and
- (b) fix the hours at which alone bathing or washing may be carried on at any place so appointed.

(3) In any notice issued under sub-section (1), separate places may be appointed for bathing and washing respectively, and separate places may be appointed for bathing by men and women respectively.

(4) A copy of every such notice as aforesaid shall be conspicuously posted on or near the place or places to which the notice relates.

Explanation.—In this section the expression “washing an animal” includes driving or throwing an animal, or permitting it to go, into water.

CHAPTER X.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Licences required for carrying on of certain occupations.

167. No person of any of the following classes, namely,—

- (a) butchers and sellers of poultry, game or fish;
- (b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India;
- (c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit;
- (d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats;
- (e) dairymen and buttermen;
- (f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India;
- (g) sellers of fruit or vegetables;

- (h) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters or ice, and sellers of the same;
- (j) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters or ice) which are of a perishable nature;
- (k) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes;
- (l) washermen;
- (m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material;
- (n) dealers in fireworks, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit;
- (o) tanners and dyers; and
- (p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;

shall carry on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment unless he has applied for and obtained a license from the cantonment authority:

Provided, first, that a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the cantonment authority may think fit to impose under section 168, unless the cantonment authority think fit, for reasons to be recorded in writing under the Secretary's signature, to decline to grant any particular license:

Provided, secondly, that no charge shall be made for any license granted under this section: and

Provided, thirdly, that no person who is, at the commencement of this Code, carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to apply for a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the cantonment authority not less than three months' notice in writing of his obligation to do so, and that, if the cantonment authority refuses to grant him a license, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason of such refusal.

168. A license granted to any person under section 167 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee may carry on his trade, calling or occupation, and may contain any conditions which the cantonment authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely:

- (a) in the case of butchers and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—
 - (i) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade;
 - (ii) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry, game or fish may be exposed for sale; and
 - (iii) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption;
- (b) in the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—
 - (i) the places at which pigs may be kept;
 - (ii) the numbers of pigs which may be kept at any one place;
 - (iii) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale;
 - (iv) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter; and
 - (v) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of when found to be unfit for human consumption;
- (c) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—
 - (i) the places at which such animals may be kept;
 - (ii) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place;
 - (iii) the sources from which such animals shall be watered;
 - (iv) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals; and
 - (v) the taking of any other measures which the cantonment authority may think necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state;
- (d) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—
 - (i) the places at which such animals may be kept;

- (ii) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place; and
- (iii) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health:
- (e) in the case of dairymen and buttermen,—
 - (i) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade;
 - (ii) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale; and
 - (iii) the taking of any other measures which the cantonment authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a clean and sanitary state:
- (f) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits or cake and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,—
 - (i) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade;
 - (ii) the places at which bread, biscuits or cake may be prepared and kept for sale;
 - (iii) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles; and
 - (iv) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome:
- (g) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—
 - (i) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetables, may be sold; and
 - (ii) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (g), sub-clause (i):
- (h) in the case of manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters or ice, and sellers of the same,—
 - (i) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken;
 - (ii) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture;
 - (iii) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used; and
 - (iv) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made:
- (i) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters or ice) which are of a perishable nature, the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome:
- (j) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—
 - (i) the sources from which such water shall be taken; and
 - (ii) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of mussucks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water:
- (k) in the case of washermen, the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept:
- (l) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—
 - (i) the places at which such materials may be kept;
 - (ii) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing; and
 - (iii) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business:
- (m) in the case of dealers in fire-works, petroleum, kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—
 - (i) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale;
 - (ii) the taking of any measures which the cantonment authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property:
- (n) in the case of tanners and dyers, the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises; and,
- (o) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, the taking of any measures which the cantonment

authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (a), sub clause (iii), meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption.

169. The cantonment committee may, by bye-laws made at a meeting of which at least six clear days' notice has been given,—

Power of cantonment committee to make bye-laws as to vehicles, etc.

(a) render licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, or animals kept or plying for hire within the cantonment, and fix the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked; and

(b) limit the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons when hired in the cantonment for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours:

Provided that no bye-law made under this section by the cantonment authority shall apply to any vehicle to which the Secunderabad Hackney Carriage Law, 1887, applies.

170. No person holding a license under section 167 for keeping for profit milch cattle or milch goats, or pigs or any other animal which may be used for human consumption, shall allow the same—

Feeding animals on filth, etc.

(a) to be fed upon refuse or any filthy or deleterious substance; or

(b) to graze in any place in which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority.

171. No dairyman holding a license under section 167 shall mix water with, or otherwise adulterate, any milk intended for sale.

Adulteration of milk.

Adulteration of butter.

172. No buttermilk holding a license under section 167 shall adulterate any butter intended for sale.

173. No person holding a license under section 167 shall sell any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose.

Selling food or drink unfit for human consumption.

Power to remove brothels and prostitutes

174. (1) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

(a) the keeping of a brothel, or

(b) the residence of a public prostitute,

in the cantonment or in any specified part thereof.

(2) Whoever fails to comply with a notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

Exclusion of public prostitutes from regimental bazars.

175. No public prostitute shall be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar situated in the cantonment.

176. (1) Where any person holding a license under section 167 or section 169 commit

Power to suspend or withdraw license.

a breach of any of the provisions of sections 168, 170, 172 and 173, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under this Code, by

order in writing, suspend the license for any reasonable time to be specified in the order, or withdraw the same.

(2) No person who has obtained a license under this Chapter for carrying on a trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall carry on such trade, calling or occupation in that part while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

CHAPTER XI.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

Infectious or Contagious Disorders.

Information to be given of existence of infectious or contagious disorder.

177. Whoever,—

(a) being a medical practitioner and in the course of practice becoming cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder in any dwelling, other

than a public hospital or dispensary, in the cantonment or its neighbourhood ;
or,

(b) in default of such medical practitioner, being the owner or occupier of such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder therein ; or,

(c) in default of such owner or occupier, being the person in charge of, or in attendance on, any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder in such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of the disorder therein,

fails to give information, or gives false information, to the cantonment authority respecting the existence of such disorder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees :

Provided that a person not required by this section to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be punishable if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been, or would be, duly given :

Provided, also, that this section shall not apply to venereal disease where the person suffering therefrom is under specific and adequate medical treatment, and by reason of habits, conditions of life and residence is unlikely to spread the disease.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes venereal disease.

178. (1) In the event of the cantonment being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disorder among the inhabitants thereof, or of any epidemic disease among the cattle, sheep or goats therein, the cantonment authority, if it thinks fit that the provisions of this Code or of any law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad,

(a) take such special measures, and,

(b) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as it thinks necessary to prevent the outbreak of the disorder or disease or the spread thereof.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any temporary regulation prescribed under subsection (1), shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad).

179. Where it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious disorder is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require the dairyman, within a time to be specified in the notice, to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the cantonment, or to give him such information as will enable him to trace the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk.

180. Where it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by the Sanitary Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, that the Sanitary Officer should be furnished with a list of the customers of any washerman, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require the washerman, within a time to be specified in the notice, to furnish the Sanitary Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all owners within the cantonment of clothes and other articles for whom the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice.

181. Where, after inspection, the Sanitary Officer is of opinion that any infectious or contagious disorder is caused, or is likely to arise, from the consumption of the milk supplied from a dairy, or from the washing of soiled clothes or other articles in any place or from any process employed by a washerman, he shall report the matter to the Cantonment Magistrate.

182. Upon receipt of a report submitted under section 181, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing,—

(a) prohibit the person in charge of the dairy from supplying milk therefrom until the notice has been withdrawn ; or, as the case may be,

(b) prohibit the washerman from washing soiled clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn or unless he uses such place in such manner or washes by such process as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct in the notice.

138. The Sanitary Officer, or any Medical Officer of the Government appointed by him in this behalf, may take possession of any milk, clothes or other articles which are, or have recently been, in the possession of any dairyman or washerman on whom a notice under section 179 or section 180 has been served, and may subject the same, or cause the same to be subjected, to such chemical or other process as he may think necessary; and the cantonment authority shall pay from the cantonment fund all the costs of the process, and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or other articles, such sum as compensation for any loss occasioned by such process as may in the circumstances appear to it to be reasonable.

Contamination of public conveyances. 184. Whoever—

- (a) enters a public conveyance while suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder which would be likely to be communicated to other persons using the conveyance; or
- (b) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of a person who is suffering from any such disorder, or
- (c) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the corpse of a person who has died from any such disorder;

shall be bound to notify the fact to the driver, and to report to the Cantonment Magistrate the number of the conveyance and the name of the driver.

185. Where any person suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from an infectious or contagious disorder, has been carried in a public conveyance, the driver shall forthwith report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police station in the cantonment, and that officer shall forthwith cause the conveyance to be disinfected, if that has not already been done.

186. Where the Cantonment Magistrate is, upon the advice of the Sanitary Officer, of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of any building or part of a building or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, or the renewal of the flooring of any building or part of a building, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the said building, part or articles, or to renew the said flooring, within a time to be specified in the notice:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, the owner or occupier is, from poverty or any other cause, unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Cantonment Magistrate may, at the expense of the cantonment fund, cleanse or disinfect the building or part, or any articles therein likely to retain infection, or renew the said flooring.

187. Where the destruction of any hut or shed is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, necessary to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within a time to be specified in the notice, to destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof:

Provided that the cantonment authority shall pay to the owner such sum as may in the circumstances appear to it to be equitable for any loss incurred by reason of the destruction of such hut, shed or materials.

188. The cantonment authority shall provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious or contagious disorder has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings by reason of any proceedings taken under section 186 or section 187, and desire such shelter or accommodation as aforesaid to be provided for them.

189. Whoever lets a building or part of a building in which any person has, within the six weeks immediately preceding, been suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder shall, before letting the building or part, disinfect the same, in such manner as the cantonment authority may, by public or special notice, direct, together with all articles therein liable to retain infection.

Explanation.—For purposes of this section, the keeper of a sarai shall be deemed to let part of a building to any person who is admitted as a guest into the sarai.

190. No person shall, without previous disinfection of the same, give, lend, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of to another person any article or thing which he has reason to know has been exposed to contamination by any infectious or contagious disorder.

191. The cantonment authority shall, by public notice, prescribe the manner in which infectious excreta and other matter is to be dealt with or disposed of.

Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes, by infected person.

192. Whoever, while suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder,—

(a) makes or offers for sale any article of food or drink for human consumption, or any medicine or drug, or

(b) takes any part in the business of washing or carrying soiled clothes, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

193. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit any person, while suffering from, or likely to spread, any infectious or contagious disorder, from making, carrying or offering for sale, or from taking any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale, any article of clothing or bedding or anything for use in the making of clothing or bedding, or any other article for personal wear or use which may be specified in the notice.

194. When the cantonment is visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disorder, the cantonment authority may, on the advice of the Cantonment Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer, by public notice, restrict in such manner, or prohibit for such period, as may be specified in the notice, the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human consumption specified in the notice, or the sale of the flesh of any description of animal specified in the notice.

195. Where any person has died from any infectious or contagious disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing,—

Disposal of infected corpse.

(a) require any person having charge of the corpse—

(i) to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of the same according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged forthwith, or within any period, not being less than twenty-four hours after death, to be specified in the notice; or

(ii) to convey the same to a mortuary, thereafter to be disposed of in accordance with law; or

(b) prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred, except for the purpose of being buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of as aforesaid or of being conveyed to a mortuary.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

196. (1) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the cantonment authority may, subject to the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad,—

Maintenance or aiding of hospitals and dispensaries.

(a) provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, as many hospitals or dispensaries as may be necessary; or

(b) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary, whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(2) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under sub-section (1) shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

Explanation—In this section the expression “infectious or contagious disorder” includes venereal disease.

197. A Medical Officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Resident at Hyderabad may direct, shall be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196.

198. Subject to the control over the cantonment fund which is vested in the Resident at Hyderabad by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), there shall be appointed for every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 such subordinate establishment as may be necessary.

199. So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the cantonment authority shall cause every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 to be provided with—

Medical supplies, appliances, etc.

(a) all requisite drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances;

(b) sufficient cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients; and

(c) such further requisites as may be necessary.

200. Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 shall be maintained in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Governor-General in Council or the Resident at Hyderabad for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries in the cantonment of Secunderabad.

201. At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 the sick poor of the cantonment, persons in the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious disorders, and, with the sanction of the cantonment authority, any other sick persons, may receive medical treatment free of cost, and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, should the Medical Officer in charge so direct, granted subsistence allowance on a scale to be determined by the cantonment authority:

Provided that the subsistence allowance granted as aforesaid shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment debtors by the Resident at Hyderabad under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad).

Explanation.—In this section, the expression “infectious or contagious disorder” includes venereal disease.

202. Any sick person who is ineligible under section 201 to receive medical treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 may, upon such terms as the cantonment authority thinks fit to impose, be admitted to treatment in such hospital or dispensary.

203. If the Medical Officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing in the form set forth in Schedule II or in any similar form, call upon such person to attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice, and not to quit it without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge unless and until such Medical Officer is satisfied, by examination (if necessary), that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering, from such disorder:

Provided that if, having regard to the nature of the disorder, or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the Medical Officer considers the attendance of such person at the hospital or dispensary inexpedient, he may dispense with such attendance and take such measures or give such directions as he may think fit and proper.

Explanation.—In this section the expression “infectious or contagious disorder” includes venereal disease.

204. (1) If the Medical Officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice as provided by section 203 has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, or that such person, having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such Medical Officer, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, if he thinks fit, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit him from remaining longer in, or re-entering, it without his permission in writing.

(2) Whoever, having been prohibited under sub-section (1) from remaining in or re-entering the cantonment, fails to remove from, or re-enters, it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

205. No spirituous or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drug or preparation shall be introduced into a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge.

206. (1) No land in the cantonment shall be selected for use as a cholera hospital or cholera camp without giving the Cantonment Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer an opportunity of stating their opinions upon the proposed selection.

(2) Where any land in the cantonment is used as aforesaid, it shall be ploughed up as soon as practicable after it has ceased to be so used.

Pilgrims.

207. (1) The cantonment authority may provide or prescribe suitable routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment—
Routes for pilgrims and others.

- (a) on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimage or other places of public resort; or
 - (b) during times when an infectious or contagious disorder is prevalent;
- and may, by public notice, require such persons as aforesaid to use such routes and no others.

(2) All routes provided or prescribed under sub section (1) shall be clearly and sufficiently indicated by the cantonment authority.

CHAPTER XII.

SUPPRESSION OF MENDICANCY AND LOITERING AND REMOVAL OF DISORDERLY PERSONS.

Mendicancy.

Mendicancy.

208. No mendicant shall, in any street or public place in the cantonment, loiter or beg for alms.

Loitering and Importuning.

209. Whoever, in any street or public place in the cantonment, loiters for the purpose of prostitution or importunes any person to the commission of sexual immorality, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Loitering or importuning for sexual immorality.

Provided that no person shall be charged with a breach of the provisions of this section except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of an officer, as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), in whose presence the breach was committed, or of a member of the British military police force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment in whose presence the breach was committed.

Removal of Disorderly Persons.

Removal and exclusion from cantonment of disorderly persons, etc.

210. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, on receiving information that any person, whether resident in or frequenting the cantonment,—

- (a) is a disorderly person keeping or frequenting a common gaming house, a disorderly drinking shop or a disorderly house of any other description; or
- (b) has been convicted more than once, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad); or
- (c) has been convicted, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of any offence punishable under section 156 of the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., c. 58); or
- (d) has been ordered, under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), either within the cantonment or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

may make an order in writing setting forth the substance of the information received, and issue a summons requiring the person to show cause why he should not be required to remove from the cantonment and be prohibited from re-entering it.

(2) Every summons issued under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of such order as aforesaid, and the copy shall be delivered by the officer serving the summons to the person served with the same.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, when the person so summoned appears before him, proceed to inquire into the truth of the information received, and take such further evidence as he thinks fit, and, if upon such inquiry, it appears to him to be necessary for the maintenance of good order that the person should be required to remove from the cantonment and be prohibited from re-entering it, the Cantonment Magistrate shall report the matter to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, and, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment so directs, shall issue a notice in writing requiring the person to remove from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

211. (1) The Commanding Officer of the cantonment, if he thinks it expedient to exclude any person from the cantonment, whether with or without assigning any reason therefor, shall send to the Cantonment Magistrate an order in writing to that effect, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause a copy of the order to be served on the person, together with a notice in writing requiring him to remove from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

Provided that no such order as aforesaid shall be made—

(a) where the only reason for making it is that the person—

(i) is disorderly ; or

(ii) has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), or section 156 of the Army Act ; or

(iii) has been ordered under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), to execute a bond for his good behaviour ; or

(b) unless the Commanding Officer of the cantonment thinks that the presence of the person in the cantonment is dangerous to good order or military discipline.

(2) Save where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers immediate action to be necessary, he shall, before making an order under sub-section (1), obtain the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command.

(3) Where an order is made under sub-section (1) without the previous sanction referred to in sub-section (2), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith send to the General Officer of the Command, a copy of the order together with a statement of reasons therefor.

212. Whoever, knowing that any person has, under section 210 or section 211, been required to remove from the cantonment and has not obtained the requisite permission to re-enter it, harbours or conceals such person in the cantonment, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XIII.

CARE OF ANIMALS.

Prevention of cruelty.

213. * * *

214. The places appointed to be infirmaries under section 6, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), shall be the pounds established for the cantonment of Secunderabad under the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871 (as applied thereto).

Grazing.

215. Every owner, or the person in charge of an animal grazing on any land belonging to the Government in the cantonment shall be bound to keep it under proper care and control.

216. (1) Where any animal is found grazing on land belonging to the Government in the cantonment without being under proper care or control, it may be seized by any servant of the cantonment authority and sent within twenty-four hours to the nearest pound established under section 4 of the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad).

(2) Every animal so sent to the pound shall be dealt with as if it had been impounded under the provisions of the said Act as so applied.

(3) Every member of the police force employed in the cantonment shall, when required, aid in preventing resistance to any such seizure as aforesaid and rescues from persons making such seizures.

217. (1) Whoever takes delivery of any animal impounded from the pound-keeper (if any) appointed under section 6 of the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), shall inform the pound-keeper of the name of the owner of the animal and the name of the person who had charge of the same at the time of its seizure.

(2) Whoever refuses to give the pound-keeper the information required by this rule, or wilfully gives him false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XIV.

PREVENTION OF FIRE.

218. (1) No person shall, in any place in the cantonment within one hundred yards of a public building or building having a thatched roof, or in any other place in which the collection or placing of highly inflammable materials may be prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority,—

- (a) stack or collect dry grass, straw or any other highly inflammable material, or
- (b) build a matted structure or a cooking place.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has stacked or collected any grass, straw or other highly inflammable material, or has built a matted structure or a cooking-place in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), to remove such stock, collection or structure as aforesaid within a time to be specified in the notice.

219. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the cantonment authority, let off rockets or fire-works of any description, send up a fire-balloon or light a bonfire.

220. No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any street or public place in the cantonment in such manner as to cause danger of fire :

Provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the use of lights, with the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, for purposes of illumination on the occasion of a festival or public or private entertainment.

CHAPTER XV.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

221. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain registers, in such forms as may be prescribed by the Resident at Hyderabad, of all births and deaths occurring in the cantonment.

(2) No charge shall be made for the registration of any birth or death under this Chapter.

222. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any birth occurs, shall, within eight days after the event, report the same at the nearest police station or to the Cantonment Magistrate, together with the following particulars, namely:

- (a) the date of the birth, and the sex and name (if any) of the child ;
- (b) the name, place of residence and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any) of the father, if the person making the report is willing to furnish these particulars ; and
- (c) the name and place of residence of the person making the report.

223. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any death occurs, shall, within twenty-four hours after the event, report the same at the nearest police station or to the Cantonment Magistrate, together with the following particulars, namely:

- (a) the date of the death, the sex, name, age and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any) of the deceased, the cause of death and the place of residence of the deceased at the time of death ;

- (b) the name of the father, or, if the deceased was a married woman, the name of her husband, if the person making the report is willing to furnish these particulars; and
- (c) the name and place of the residence of the person making the report.
224. It shall be the duty of every Medical Officer of the Government to report to the Cantonment Magistrate, as soon as practicable after the event, every birth and death occurring in the cantonment of which he may become cognizant in the exercise of his profession.
225. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of section 222 or section 223 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees.

Penalty.

CHAPTER XVI.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS BY ABSENTEE OWNERS.

226. (1) Whoever, being the owner of any building or land in the cantonment, is absent therefrom, shall appoint some person residing in or near the cantonment to act as his agent for all the purposes of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), and of this Code, and shall notify such appointment to the Cantonment Magistrate.
- (2) Whoever fails to appoint an agent as required by sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.
227. (1) Where any person, by reason of his receiving the rent of immoveable property as agent or trustee, or of his being, as agent or trustee, the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under any of the provisions of this Code, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed on the owner of the property for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or but for his own improper act or default might have had, in his hands funds sufficient for the purpose belonging to the owner.
- (2) The burden of proof of the facts entitling an agent or trustee to relief under sub-section (1) shall lie on him.
- (3) Where any agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this section, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require him to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the first moneys which shall come to his hands on behalf, or for the use, of the owner; and, on failure to comply with the notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge the obligation.

CHAPTER XVII.

INSPECTION, ENTRY, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Inspection, Entry and Search.

228. The Resident at Hyderabad, the General Officer of the Command or the Officer Commanding the District may enter into, or on, and inspect any building or land if it appears to him to be necessary to do so in order to the exercise of any power conferred upon him by this Code.
229. The cantonment authority by itself or by any person generally or specially authorized by it in this behalf, may—
- (a) enter into, or on, any building or land for the purpose of—
- removing any buildings or materials, or altering any building, in pursuance of a notice issued by the cantonment authority in accordance with the conditions of a lease executed under section 259; or
 - resuming any land in pursuance of a notice issued by the Resident at Hyderabad in accordance with the conditions of a lease executed as aforesaid; or

- (iii) performing any act authorized by any of the provisions of sections 93, 94 and 285, sub-section (1); or
- (iv) making any inspection authorized by the provisions of section 81, sub-section (1); or
- (b) enter into, and inspect, any place which is, or may recently have been, used as a burial or burning ground, if it appears to the cantonment authority to be desirable to do so in order to the carrying out of any of the provisions of this Code; or
- (c) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in, on, or with respect to, which the cantonment authority has reason to believe—
 - (i) that a breach of any of the provisions of this Code has been committed; or
 - (ii) that any notice issued under this Code has not been duly complied with; or
 - (iii) that any conditions imposed under this Code have not been duly observed; or
 - (iv) that any notice should be issued under this Code; or
 - (v) that any conditions should be imposed under the provisions of section 109, sub-section (2), section 143, sub-section (2) or section 168.

230. The Sanitary Officer, by himself or by any Medical Officer of the Government specially deputed by him by an order in writing in this behalf, may—

Entry, inspection and search by, or by the authority of, the Sanitary Officer.

- (a) enter into, or on, any building or land for the purpose of inspecting any receptacles or places provided under section 74 for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish; or
- (b) enter into, and inspect, any dairy, or any place at which a washerman washes or keeps clothes or other articles in the course of his business, if it appears to the Sanitary Officer to be necessary to do so in order to the prevention of the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder; or
- (c) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is, or has recently been, any person suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from any infectious or contagious disorder, and search for infected persons, corpses or articles therein or thereon; or
- (d) enter into, or on, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is any public conveyance which has been used for the carriage of a person suffering, or the corpse of a person who has died, from any infectious or contagious disorder, and which has not been disinfected; or
- (e) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in, on, or with respect to, which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe—
 - (i) that any such nuisance as is described in section 66, clause (d), clause (e), clause (f) or clause (g) has been committed, or
 - (ii) that a breach of any of the provisions of sections 105, 121, 127, 145 to 149, 156, 170 to 173 and 192 has been committed, or
 - (iii) that any notice issued under section 186, section 191 or section 193 has not been duly complied with, or
 - (iv) that any conditions imposed under section 143, sub-section (2), or section 168, and affecting sanitation or hygiene, have not been duly observed, or
 - (v) that the cantonment authority should be moved to issue a notice under sections 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 99, 101, 102, 154, 155, 157, 160, 162, 164, 187, or 194, or to take any action under section 81, sub-section (1); or
- (f) enter into and inspect any private slaughter-house, or any structure therein, for the purpose of assisting the Cantonment Magistrate in determining whether a license should be issued under section 124; or
- (g) enter on, and inspect, any land which it is proposed to use as a burial or burning ground for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such permission as is referred to in section 143, sub-section (1), should be given; or
- (h) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land for the purpose of advising the cantonment authority as to the conditions which should be imposed under section 168 in any license which it is proposed to grant under section 167; or

- (4) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is any animal or flesh which has been brought into the cantonment in contravention of section 132, and search for such animal or flesh; or
- (5) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land for the purpose of—
 - (i) ascertaining whether the cantonment authority should be moved to take any action under section 178, sub-section (1); or
 - (ii) advising the cantonment authority whether any, and, if so, what, direction should be issued under section 89, sub-section (1), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d); or
- (6) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land with respect to which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that the cantonment authority should be moved to issue a notice under section 77, section 83, section 84 or section 95.

Entry, inspection and search by, or by the authority of, the Cantonment Magistrate.

231. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, may—

- (a) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land for the purpose of—
 - (i) inquiring into occupation, ownership, agency rights or any other matter required to be entered in any of the registers maintained under sections 266, 267 and 268, or
 - (ii) performing the duties imposed on the Cantonment Magistrate by section 17, sub-section (2), section 58, section 71, or section 76, clause (c), sub-clause (i), or
 - (iii) determining whether a license should be issued under section 114 or section 124, or
 - (iv) ascertaining whether a notice should be issued under section 182 or section 186, or
 - (v) cleansing or disinfecting a building or any articles therein, or renewing flooring in pursuance of the proviso to section 186, or
- (b) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that there is the corpse of any person who has died from an infectious or contagious disorder, and search for such corpse; or
- (c) enter into and inspect any building which is being used, or intended to be used, as a theatre or place of public entertainment or resort, or any structure therein for the purpose of enquiring into and testing the safety of such building or structure; or
- (d) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that there is any animal or flesh which has been brought into the cantonment in contravention of section 132, and search for such animal or flesh; or
- (e) enter any building in order to enforce its surrender in pursuance of the conditions of a lease executed under section 259.

Entry into, and inspection of, markets by Sanitary Officer or Cantonment Magistrate.

232. The Cantonment Magistrate or the Sanitary Officer may enter into any market or any structure therein, and inspect the same or any article therein, in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by section 112.

233. Where the cantonment authority has, under section 78, sub-section (1), provided for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any buildings or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, the persons employed by it to perform such duties may enter into, or on, the building or land for the purpose of performing their duties.

234. (1) Every entry made under any of the foregoing sections 228 to 232 shall be made between sunrise and sunset:

Time of entry.

Provided that if in any such case the authority empowered by any of the said sections to make or authorize an entry thinks it necessary, in the interests of the public health or safety, that entry should be made at any other time, he or it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make such entry, or authorize it to be made, at any reasonable time between sunset and sunrise.

(2) Any entry made under section 233 may be made at any reasonable time.

235. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Chapter, due precautions to be observed in regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman shall be entered under this Chapter until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing.

236. Every entry and inspection made under section 229, clause (b), shall be made under such arrangements as shall ensure due regard for the religious feelings of the community concerned.

Arrest without Warrant.

237. Any member of the police force employed in the cantonment may, without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his view a breach of any of the provisions of this Code specified in the first column of Schedule III:

Provided, first, that in the case of the breach of any such provision as is specified in Part B of the said schedule, no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known to either the complainant or the arresting officer:

Provided, secondly, that no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall lie on the arresting officer:

Provided, thirdly, that no person so arrested shall be detained after his name and address have been ascertained:

Provided fourthly, that no person so arrested shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate: and

Provided, fifthly, that no person shall be so arrested for a breach of the provisions of section 209 except—

- (a) at the request of the person importuned or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), in whose presence the breach was committed; or
- (b) by, or at the request of, a member of the British military police force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the commanding Officer of the Cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SERVICE OF SUMMONSES, NOTICES, ETC.

238. (1) Unless it is in this Code in any case otherwise expressly provided, any summons, notice, requisition or other document issued thereunder may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be affixed on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) Where the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the summons, notice, requisition or document is addressed is not in the cantonment, it may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode or business.

(3) Where the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, any such summons, notice, requisition or document addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) Where the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, any such summons, notice, requisition or document addressed to him as such occupier may be served by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the property.

239. The service of a summons, notice, requisition or other document as aforesaid on any agent appointed by an absentee owner shall be deemed to be service on the owner.

CHAPTER XIX.

APPEAL AND REVISION.

240. (1) Any person aggrieved by any of the executive orders described in the second column of Schedule IV may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column of the said schedule.

(2) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

(3) The period specified as aforesaid as the time allowed for making an appeal shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), with respect to the computation of the period of limitation thereunder.

241. (1) Every appeal under this Code shall be made by petition in writing, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Petition of appeal.

(2) Any such petition as aforesaid may be presented to the authority which made the order appealed against; and that authority shall be bound to forward it to the appellate authority, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make by way of explanation.

(3) Where any such petition as aforesaid is presented direct to the appellate authority and an immediate order thereon is not necessary, the appellate authority may refer the petition for report to the authority which made the order appealed against.

242. On the admission of an appeal from any order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under—

Suspension of action pending appeal.

(a) section 76, clause (g).

(b) section 83.

(c) section 93.

(d) section 204, sub-section (1).

(e) section 210, sub-section (3), or

(f) section 211,

all proceedings to enforce the order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

243. (1) Where an appeal from an order made by the Cantonment Magistrate dismissing, under section 21, a servant of the cantonment authority whose salary is not less than one hundred rupees has been disposed of by the cantonment authority, the servant so dismissed, if he is dissatisfied with the decision of the cantonment authority, may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply to the Resident at Hyderabad for a review of that decision.

Revision.

(2) * * *

(3) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, so far as may be, to applications for review made under this section.

244. Save as otherwise provided in section 243, the order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying an order appealed against shall be final.

Finality of appellate orders.

Provided that no order shall be confirmed, set aside or modified on appeal unless and until the appellant has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER XX.

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

245. On a requisition being made to him under Condition XVIII or Condition XIX set forth in a lease executed under section 259 in Form B in Schedule V within the period mentioned in such Condition, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a committee of arbitration—

Obligation of Commanding Officer of cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to decide question as to rent or repairs.

(a) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid; or

(b) to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary.

246. (1) On an application being made to him under Condition XX or Condition XXI set forth in a lease executed under section 259 in Form B in Schedule V, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, after such inquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a committee of arbitration—

Discretion of Commanding Officer of the cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to decide question as to condition of house or as to rent or repairs.

(a) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation; or

(b) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid; or

- (c) to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary; or
- (d) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(2) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by this section, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may refuse to convene a committee of arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous, or for any other sufficient reason.

247. Where the cantonment authority and the person or persons concerned are unable to agree as to the amount of any compensation payable under the first proviso to section 81, sub-section (3), or under proviso (c) to section 101, sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall proceed to convene a committee of arbitration to determine the amount payable.

Obligation of Commanding Officer of the cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to determine amount of compensation payable.

248. (1) Where a committee of arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall cause an order to be published in District Orders stating the matter to be determined by the committee of arbitration.

Procedure for convening committee of arbitration.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall send a copy of the order published under sub-section (1) to the First Assistant Resident and to the parties concerned, and shall, by notice in writing, require the parties to nominate members of the committee of arbitration as hereinafter provided.

249. Every committee of arbitration convened under section 245 or 246 shall consist of—

Composition of committee of arbitration convened under section 245 or 246.

- (a) the First Assistant Resident, or, if it is inconvenient for him to act, some European civil gazetted officer appointed by the Resident at Hyderabad to act in his stead;
- (b) a member to be nominated by the officer concerned; and
- (c) a member to be nominated by the lessee;

Provided that, if such officer or lessee as aforesaid fails to nominate a member within seven clear days from the date on which he is called upon to do so, or if any member who has been nominated neglects or refuses to act, and such officer or lessee, as the case may be, fails to nominate, within seven clear days from the date on which he is called upon to do so, another member who is willing to act, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of such nominee.

250. Every committee of arbitration convened under section 247 shall consist of—

Composition of committee of arbitration convened under section 247.

- (a) the First Assistant Resident, or, if it is inconvenient for him to act, some European civil gazetted officer appointed by the Resident at Hyderabad to act in his stead;
- (b) a member to be nominated by the person or persons concerned; and
- (c) a member to be nominated by the cantonment authority;

Provided that, if such person or persons concerned as aforesaid fails or fail to nominate a member within seven clear days from the date on which he or they is or are called upon to do so, or if any member who has been nominated by such person or persons neglects or refuses to act, and such person or persons fails or fail to nominate, within seven clear days from the date on which he or they is or are called upon to do so, another member who is willing to act, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of such nominee.

251. No person shall be nominated or appointed a member of a committee of arbitration unless he is personally disinterested in the matter under reference and his services are immediately available for the purposes of the arbitration; and the nomination of any person who is in the opinion of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment personally interested in the matter under reference, or whose services are not immediately available as aforesaid, shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of the foregoing provisions.

252. When a committee of arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the committee of arbitration shall assemble within seven clear days from the service of the notice.

Chairman of committee of arbitration.

253. The First Assistant Resident or the officer appointed to act in his stead shall be the chairman of every committee of arbitration.

254. For the purpose of determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for a house, every committee of arbitration shall estimate, as nearly as may be, the market value of all buildings and authorized additions; and the amount of rent determined upon shall be such percentage on such market value as the committee of arbitration may think reasonable with reference to the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period of time and reason for which the house is likely to be occupied during the year, and shall include the taxes (if any) levied upon the land and such proportion thereof as the committee of arbitration may find to be customarily paid for the time being in the neighbourhood by tenants.

255. (1) The decision of every committee of arbitration shall be determined by the majority of the votes taken at a meeting at which all the members are present.

(2) The decision of every committee of arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER XXI.

APPLICATIONS FOR BUILDING-SITES ON LAND IN THE CANTONMENT.

256. Every application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site land in the cantonment shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, and shall contain the following particulars, namely:

- (a) the situation, area and boundaries of the land;
- (b) the materials to be used in the intended buildings;
- (c) the period after the date of occupation within which the intended buildings are to be completed; and
- (d) the purposes for which the land and the intended buildings are to be used.

Documents to accompany applications.

257. Every application made under section 256 shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a plan, on a scale not smaller than one hundred and ten feet to the inch, showing—
 - (i) the boundaries of the land,
 - (ii) the roads or lands adjoining, and
 - (iii) all buildings intended to be erected on the land;
- (b) a ground plan and elevation of the principal building intended to be erected, showing the dimensions of the same;
- (c) a statement of the buildings intended to be erected;
- (d) an approximate statement of the intended outlay on the buildings and of the rent which it is proposed to charge for the same, if let to a tenant; and
- (e) a declaration that the applicant has read the appropriate form of lease referred to in section 259 and undertakes, in the event of his application being sanctioned, to execute a lease in that form.

258. (1) Every application made under section 256 shall, if the procedure prescribed by that section and section 257 has been duly observed, be referred by the Cantonment Magistrate—

- (a) to the Civil Executive Engineer for report as to whether there is any departmental objection to the application being sanctioned, and
- (b) to the Military Executive Engineer for verification of the plan referred to in section 257, clause (a), and for report as to whether the land is in the vicinity of a fortified place, whether the land is, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, likely to be required for any public purpose, and whether there is any departmental objection to the application being sanctioned.

(2) On receipt of such verification and report as aforesaid, the application shall be submitted to the Officer Commanding the cantonment.

(3) Where the land is not situate in a bazar, if the Officer Commanding the cantonment considers that its occupation in the manner proposed would not be objectionable, either as regards the health or comfort of the troops or in any other respect, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the Officer Commanding the District, who shall, unless he considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would be objectionable as aforesaid, forward the application to the General Officer of the Command.

(4) Where the land is situate in a bazar and there is a cantonment committee, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers that the occupation of the land in the

manner proposed would not be objectionable as aforesaid, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the cantonment committee.

(5) The General Officer of the Command, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or the cantonment committee, as the case may be, may sanction or reject the application according as he or it may think fit:

Provided, first, that if the land is in the vicinity of a fortified place or is applied for by a railway company, the application shall not be sanctioned without the express orders of the Governor-General in Council obtained through such channel as the Governor-General in Council may direct: and

Provided, secondly, that if the land is applied for for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, or if it is intended to set apart for occupation by civil officers the house to be erected on the land, or in any other case whatsoever, the application shall not be sanctioned without the concurrence in writing of the Resident at Hyderabad.

259. (1) When an application under this Chapter is sanctioned, the applicant shall not occupy the land, nor erect any building thereon until, at his expense, there shall have been prepared in counterpart and, after execution, shall have been duly registered in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents, a lease as nearly as may be in one of the forms indicated in Schedule V hereto appended and subject to the conditions set forth in the annexure to such form, or in such other form as the Governor-General in Council may by notification prescribe in this behalf.

Explanation.—Form A in Schedule V shall be applicable to leases of land applied for by a railway company, or for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, and to leases of land situate in a bazar. Form B shall be applicable to all other leases of land under this Chapter.

(2) To every lease and to its counterpart there shall be appended a site-plan of the land prepared at the cost of the applicant on a scale not smaller than one hundred and ten feet to the inch showing—

- (a) the boundaries of the land;
- (b) the roads or lands adjoining;
- (c) all buildings authorized to be erected on the land.

(3) The site-plan shall be verified by the Military or Civil Executive Engineer, as the case may be, and shall be signed—

- (a) if the land is situate in a bazar, by the Cantonment Magistrate;
- (b) if the land is not situate in a bazar, by the Officer Commanding the District or his principal staff officer,

and shall be indorsed with the date of its preparation, the name of the lessee, and a note specifying the period within which the buildings to be erected on the land are to be completed.

(4) One copy of the site-plan prepared at the cost of the applicant and verified by the Executive Engineer concerned shall be delivered by the applicant to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Grant and record of leases.

260. When the requirements of section 259 have been complied with, the Cantonment Magistrate shall—

- (1) grant to the applicant the lease with site-plan annexed and deliver to him possession of the land;
- (2) transmit for record to the head-quarters of the Command the counterpart with site-plan annexed; and
- (3) record in his office a copy of the lease authenticated by his signature and accompanied by the copy of the site-plan referred to in section 259, subsection (4).

CHAPTER XXII.

REGISTRATION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN THE CANTONMENT.

261. The cantonment authority shall prepare and maintain a general plan of the cantonment, on a scale of not less than twelve inches to the mile, showing all necessary details and distinguishing

General plan.

in particular—

- (a) all houses (if any) which have been set apart, in accordance with the condition of leases executed under section 259, for occupation by civil officers;

- (b) all land which has been set apart for military purposes; and
 (c) all land set apart as State, *sarf-i-khas*, or *paigah* land within the cantonment and demarcated as such.

262. The cantonment authority shall also prepare and maintain a bazar plan, on a scale of not smaller than one hundred and ten feet to the inch, of every bazar in the cantonment.

Bazar plan.

263. (1) Every site shall be shown under a distinguishing number on the plans prepared under this Chapter, and the numbers for each bazar shall form a separate series.

Sites and streets to be distinguished.

(2) Every street shall be shown on such plans as aforesaid by its name or under an alphabetical letter or number.

264. (1) Every plan prepared under this Chapter shall on completion, be dated and authenticated by the signature of the Executive Engineer Civil or Military, or both, as the case may require.

Dating and authentication of plans.

(2) Whenever a general plan prepared under section 261 is altered, the alteration shall be explained on the plan in a memorandum dated and signed by the Executive Engineer, Civil or Military, or both, as the case may require.

265. No plan which relates to land in a cantonment, and is in the custody of the cantonment authority or of any public officer, other than a plan submitted with an application under Chapter XXI, shall be destroyed without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Plans not to be destroyed without sanction.

266. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all land in the cantonment, other than State, *sarf-i-khas* and *paigah* land (whether the sites were occupied before or after the commencement of this Code), and the buildings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely:

Register of land in the cantonment other than State, *sarf-i-khas* and *paigah* land.

- (a) the name of the cantonment;
- (b) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of this Code;
- (c) the date of registry of the site;
- (d) the number of the site as shown on the general plan maintained under section 261;
- (e) the dimensions of the site;
- (f) the boundaries of the site;
- (g) in the case of a site occupied before the commencement of this Code, the date of the permission to occupy the site, and, in the case of a site occupied after the commencement of this Code, the date of the lease executed by the lessee under section 259;
- (h) the name and description of the lessee at the date of registry;
- (i) the name and description of the lessee's agent (if any) at the date of registry;
- (j) the nature of the lessee's right under this Code, or under any other provision of law, including the particulars of any special right of occupancy;
- (k) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry;
- (l) the dates of authorities to add to buildings; and
- (m) all changes occurring from time to time, whether by transfer, by alterations or additions, by decisions of committees of arbitration, in dimensions, in value, or in agency.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

267. * * *

268. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all land which is State, *sarf-i-khas* or *paigah* land within the cantonment and the buildings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely:

Register of private land.

- (a) the name of the cantonment;
- (b) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of the Code;
- (c) the date of registry of the site;
- (d) the number of the site as shown on the general plan;
- (e) the dimensions of the site;

- (f) the boundaries of the site ;
- (g) the name and description of the owner at the date of registry ;
- (h) the name and description of the owner's agent (if any) at the date of registry ;
- (i) the particulars of the owner's right by reference to any acknowledgment by the Government, or any other proof ;
- (j) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry ; and
- (k) all changes occurring from time to time whether by transfer, by alterations or additions, in dimensions, in value, or in agency.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

269. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of transfers, in which he shall from time to time enter references to all transfers of immoveable property—

- (a) registered in his own office, where he is himself Registrar or Sub-Registrar of the cantonment under the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad) ; or
- (b) appearing in the copies forwarded to him by the Registrar of the district under section 32, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad),

as the case may be.

(2) The register of transfers shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

- (a) a serial number for each transfer ;
- (b) the date of registry ;
- (c) the distinguishing number of the site as recorded in the register maintained under sections 266, 267 or 268, as the case may be ;
- (d) the name of the transferor ;
- (e) the name of the transferee ;
- (f) the nature of the transfer, that is to say, whether by sale, mortgage, gift, exchange or bequest ;
- (g) the date of the transfer ; and,
- (h) where the cantonment has been constituted a district or sub-district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act 1877 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), references to the Indexes Nos. I, II and III kept in the cantonment under sections 54 and 55 of that Act.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

270. Reference, when possible, to the serial number in the register of transfers shall be sufficient record in the registers maintained under sections 266 and 268 respectively of changes occurring by transfer.

271. (1) The cantonment authority shall, in the month of July, in each year, make an inspection of the registers maintained under sections 266 and 268 respectively and shall ascertain—

- (a) whether all the changes referred to in section 266, clause (m), or in section 268, clause (k), which have taken place during the last preceding twelve months, have been duly noted in the appropriate register ; and
- (b) whether any of the said registers are in such a condition as to require renewal.

(2) The cantonment authority may give such directions as it thinks fit after making an inspection under sub-section (1), and shall send a brief report to the Officer Commanding the District of any action taken by it under this section.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Bye-laws.

272.

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273. (1) In making a bye-law under section 169, the cantonment committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which the offender is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

(2) In lieu of, or in addition to, such fine as aforesaid, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as it lies within his power to do so.

274. (1) No bye-law made under section 169 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Resident at Hyderabad and published for such time and in such manner as the Resident may prescribe in this behalf.

(2) The Resident at Hyderabad may cancel his confirmation of any such bye-law, and thereupon the same shall cease to have effect.

275. (1) The cantonment committee shall, before making any bye-laws under section 169, publish, in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed bye-laws, with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making such bye-laws, consider any objection or any suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) If, on such consideration of the draft, any modification is made, the Resident at Hyderabad shall determine whether or not the draft shall be republished for further criticism under this section.

(3) Every bye law made by the cantonment committee shall be notified in English and in such other language or languages as the Resident at Hyderabad may direct; and such notification shall be conclusive proof that such bye-law has been duly made in accordance with the requirements of this section.

Delegation of Functions.

276. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Resident at Hyderabad may, by order published in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, authorize any person mentioned in such order to discharge any of the functions imposed by this Code on the Cantonment Magistrate, except those imposed by Chapter XXI:

Provided, first, that a person so authorized shall discharge such of the said functions only as the Cantonment Magistrate may, by order in writing, assign to him; and

Provided, secondly, that the Cantonment Magistrate may, by a like order, resume any functions which he may have so assigned.

(2) In the discharge of any functions so assigned to him such person as aforesaid shall, under the control of the Cantonment Magistrate, have the same powers and responsibilities as the Cantonment Magistrate.

277. With the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad, the General Officer of the Command may, by notification in Command Orders, delegate any of his functions under this Code to any officer named in such notification; and may, in like manner, vary or rescind any notification so made.

278. (1) The cantonment committee may, by order in writing delegate any of its functions to a sub-committee consisting of any two or more of the members of the cantonment committee.

(2) Every order passed by a sub-committee appointed under sub-section (1) shall have the same effect as an order of the cantonment committee:

Provided that the cantonment committee may, in any particular case, require that any order so passed be submitted to it for confirmation before issue.

Notices.

279. Where any notice issued under any section of this Code requires an act to be done, for which no time is fixed by such section, the notice shall specify a reasonable time for doing the same; and it shall rest with the Court to determine whether the time so specified was a reasonable time within the meaning of this section.

280. Where it is provided by this Code that a notice may be given to the owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building, and the owner or lessee and the occupier are different persons, the notice shall be given to the one of them primarily liable to comply with such notice, and, in case of doubt, to both of them:

Provided that, where there is no owner or lessee resident in the cantonment, the delivery of the notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

Authentication and validity of notices issued by cantonment authority.

281. Every notice issued by the cantonment authority under this Code shall be signed—

- (a) by the President or Secretary of the cantonment committee; or
- (b) by the members of any sub-committee specially authorized by the cantonment committee in this behalf.

282. (1) Unless it is in this Code in any case otherwise expressly provided, every public notice issued thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such other manner as the Resident at Hyderabad may direct.

(2) Such proclamation as aforesaid shall be made by such method as the authority issuing the notice or the Cantonment Magistrate may deem to be the customary method.

Penalties and Prosecutions.

283. (1) Whoever, in any case in which a penalty is not expressly provided elsewhere in this Code, fails to comply with any notice thereunder, or otherwise commits a breach of any of the provisions thereof, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

(2) In lieu of, or in addition to, any fine imposed under this Code, the Court may require the offender to remedy, so far as it lies within his power to do so, any mischief in respect of which the fine is imposed.

284. No person shall be liable to punishment for a breach of any of the provisions of this Code unless complaint of the breach is made within three months after the commission thereof before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to entertain the complaint.

Miscellaneous.

285. (1) Where any person fails to perform any act which he has, by a notice issued under this Code, been required to perform, the cantonment authority may cause the act to be performed, and may recover the cost from him.

(2) Any moneys recoverable by the cantonment authority under sub-section (1) may be recovered either by suit or, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the cantonment, by distress or sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and, if recoverable from the owner of property, shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

286. (1) The cantonment authority shall maintain such standards as it thinks fit for the purpose of verifying weights and measures, and shall provide proper means—

- (a) for verifying weights and measures in use in the cantonment by comparison with such standards as aforesaid; and
- (b) for stamping weights and measures so verified.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, fix the times and places at which a servant of the cantonment authority shall attend for the purpose of such verification as aforesaid.

287. (1) The cantonment authority may, in any case not otherwise provided for, make compensation out of the cantonment fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the cantonment authority, its officers and servants, by this Code, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) Where any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the cantonment authority is required as aforesaid to pay for injury to any building or land, the matter shall be referred to, and decided by, a committee of arbitration constituted under Chapter XX.

288. Every power conferred by this Code on the Resident at Hyderabad, the General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the District, the cantonment authority, the Sanitary Officer or the Cantonment Magistrate may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

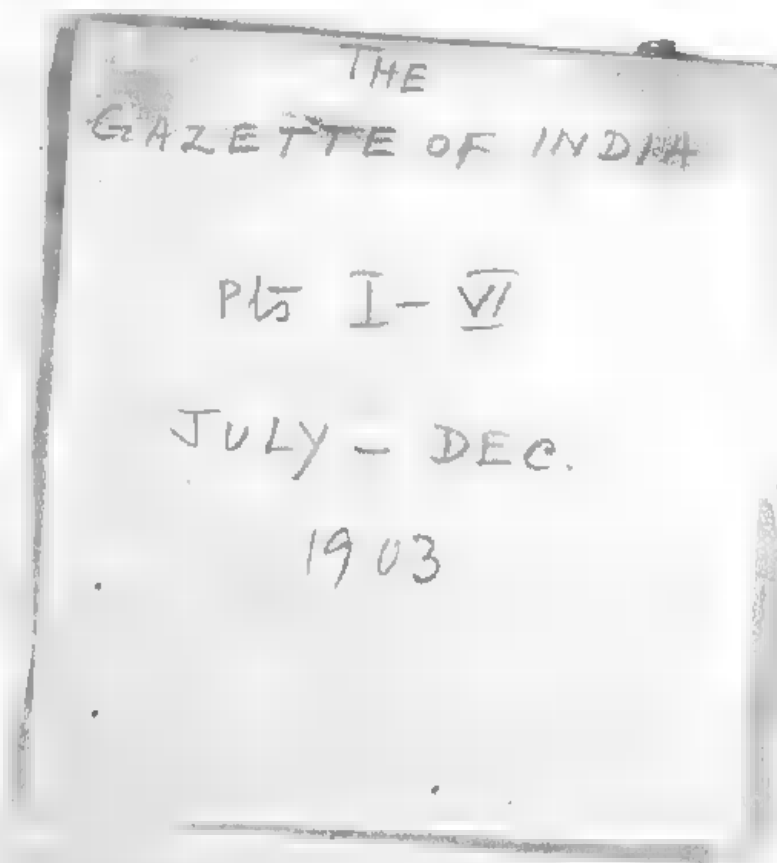
289. Where a notification under the Cantonments Act, 1889 (as applied to the cantonment of Secunderabad), or under this Code has been published at length in the *Hyderabad Residency* or in District or Command Orders, it shall be sufficient in any subsequent notification to the same effect in such Orders as aforesaid to refer to the number, date and subject of the previous notification.

290. No notice, order, requisition, license, permission in writing or other such document issued under this Code shall be invalid merely by reason of any defect of form.

291. No act done, or proceeding taken, under this Code, shall be questioned merely by reason of the existence of any vacancy in the cantonment committee or in any sub-committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

292. (1) A copy of this Code and of any bye-laws under section 169 shall be kept at the office of the cantonment authority, and shall be open during office hours to the inspection, free of charge, of any inhabitant of the cantonment.

(2) Copies of this Code, including any such bye-laws as aforesaid, shall be kept at the office of the cantonment authority for sale to the public.



SCHED

FORM

Register of Receipts into the

[illegible]

ULE I.

I.

Secunderabad Cantonment Fund.

HEAD.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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FORM 2.

RECEIPT.

(To be retained in Cantonment Committee's Office.)

(To be sent to the Comptroller, Hyderabad, with the monthly extracts from the accounts.)

(To be given to the person from whom the money is received.)

No. _____

Date _____

Received from _____

account of _____

R _____

(Signed) _____

Secretary, Cantonment Committee,
Secunderabad.

No. _____, dated _____

Received from _____

on account of _____

R _____

(Signed) _____

Secretary, Cantonment Committee,
Secunderabad.

FORM 4.

ONE-ANNA STAMP

if the cheque is for
an amount exceed-
ing twenty rupees.

Cantonment Fund Cheque.

Cheque Book No. _____

SECUNDERABAD,

Cheque No. _____

Dated _____ 19 .

To the Officer in charge of the Treasury at _____

Pay to _____

Rs. _____

and charge to the Secunderabad

Cantonment Fund.

Under
R.

(Signed) _____

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

This cheque is current for three months only.

Cheque Book No. _____

Cheque No. _____

Dated _____

To _____

Rs. _____

FORM 5

REGISTER OF PAYMENTS

FROM THE

SECUNDERABAD CANTONMENT FUND.

IMPREST REGISTER OF THE SECUNDERABAD CANTONMENT FUND.

*Amount of Imprest Rs.*_____

Date.	No. of Sub-voucher.	To whom paid.	CLASSIFICATION.		Amount.
			Major head.	Minor head and sub-head.	
		Total drawn from treasury by cheque No. _____ on voucher No. _____			